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Memo Stirs Doubts On Bush Statements On Contra Supplies

By David Hoffman and Walter Pincus
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A briefing memorandum prepared for Vice President George Bush last year said that a former CIA agent was to meet with him about the secret network to supply the Nicaraguan rebels at a time when Congress had barred military aid to the rebels, according to documents made public Tuesday.

Mr. Bush, the front-runner for the Republican presidential nomination, has said he never talked with the former agent, Felix Rodriguez, about the clandestine effort to supply the rebels, or contras. He has said the subject did not come up at their meeting in Mr. Bush's office on May 1, 1986.

On Tuesday, for the first time, documents and sworn depositions made public by the congressional committee investigating the Iran-contra affair directly conflicted with the statements by Mr. Bush and his staff that they did not know Mr. Rodriguez's activities.

The documents also show that a chronology published last December by the vice president's office, which Mr. Bush said was "full disclosure," was misleading and omitted key details about contacts with Mr. Rodriguez.

Officials said Tuesday that there was another document also casting doubt on statements by Donald P. Gregg, a former CIA agent and Mr. Bush's national security adviser, that he had not discussed the contras with Mr. Rodriguez until August 1986.

The officials said there was a memorandum written by Colonel Samuel J. Watson, a national security aide to Mr. Bush, in January 1986 after a visit to contra camps in Honduras in which the colonel refers to supply problems faced by the contras. The officials said Mr. Gregg wrote in longhand in the margin, "Felix would agree with this."

Mr. Rodriguez, a veteran of the Bay of Pigs, has said he is a close friend of Mr. Gregg. Mr. Rodriguez was sent to El Salvador in 1985 with assistance from Mr. Gregg and Vice President Bush to help the Salvadoran Air Force fight leftist insurgents there.

Documents and testimony from the Iran-contra hearings have shown that Mr. Rodriguez was also recruited by Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, then on the National Security Council staff, to help in the secret contra supply missions, working from the Ilopango air base near San Salvador.

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George Bush

The Two Kims: Only Name and Goal Are Same

By Clyde Haberman
New York Times Service

SEOUL — They are nearly always lumped together as the two Kims, but they could not be more different.

Kim Dae Jung, the one better known to non-Koreans, is an intense man of humble background, mildly ascetic in manner. Kim Young Sam, by contrast, is an easygoing man born to comfort, unimpressed in his enjoyment of a good meal and pleasant surroundings.

Kim Dae Jung is a political theorist and stem-winding orator. Kim Young Sam is a political pragmatist and backroom deal-maker. Kim Dae Jung has a penchant for inflammatory remarks that set the country's military-installed government to fidgeting. Kim Young Sam watches his words carefully and tries to avoid provocation.

About all that they share is the same surname — that, and a decades-old desire to become president, which has been rekindled once again and threatens to add new divisiveness to South Korea's already unsettled politics.

For opposition forces, a full-scale rivalry that has broken out between the two Kims and their factions is a worrisome development as they look to oust the present government in presidential elections to be held in December.

The ruling Democratic Justice Party has settled without debate on its candidate, Roh Tae Woo. The main opposition group, the Renovation Democratic Party, is sure to pick one of the Kims. But which one will be chosen is unclear, and as time passes the competition between them grows more intense and the nastiness between their factions more obvious.

Both men insist — with a trace of weariness as the question arises for the 1,000th time — that despite their ambitions they will unite behind a single candidate, no matter which Kim it turns out to be.

The Kims have been the political opposition's dominant figures for more than 20 years. Their rivalry is deeply rooted. In 1980, after the assassination of President Park Chung Hee, the fractiousness turned to disaster. Military men led by General Chun Doo Hwan, who is now president, used the squabbling as an excuse to stage a coup, and then to curtail personal liberties and political freedom drastically.

Now, as genuine presidential elections are about to be held for the first time in 16 years, the Kims insist that they are not about to repeat mistakes of the past.

But old ways die hard. Many Koreans, especially in the opposition, worry that both men may choose in the end to run. That, dissidents fear, would lead to a ruinous split in the anti-government vote and allow Mr. Roh to sail easily to power, assuming that the military does not tire of it all and step in before an election can even be held.

Privately, senior people on Kim Young Sam's side let outsiders know that they do not think Kim Dae Jung could be elected, or even nominated.

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Kim Dae Jung, a South Korean opposition leader, weeping in Kwangju on Tuesday at the graves of victims killed in an uprising against the government in 1980. It was his first visit in 16 years to his native province.

Iraq Ends 3-Day Lull In Gulf

Planes Attack 2 Targets Near Kharg Island

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BAGHDAD — Iraq broke a three-day lull in attacks on Gulf shipping with an air strike Tuesday night on two "large naval targets," its term for oil tankers or merchant ships, a military spokesman said.

The spokesman said the aircraft had attacked the vessels at the waiting area east of Iran's main oil terminal at Kharg Island and had returned safely to base after scoring an "accurate and effective hit."

Iraq's last reported attacks had been against two vessels on Saturday. Iran has not hit a shipping target since Friday, according to shipping executives.

Information Minister Latif Nasif al-Jassem told a news conference that Iraq would hit Iranian oil and economic installations until Tehran accepted a United Nations Security Council resolution, adopted July 20, calling for a cease-fire in the Gulf war.

The Iraqi attack put an end to expectations by diplomats in Baghdad that Iraq would hold off its raids on Iranian oil routes and shipping in the Gulf during an upcoming visit by the UN secretary-general, Javier Pérez de Cuellar, to seek a truce implementing the UN resolution.

A UN spokesman said Mr. Pérez de Cuellar had still not set the exact dates for the mission but expected to leave later this week.

Earlier 12 Japanese or Japanese-managed ships sailed into the Gulf, ending a five-day suspension of Japanese shipping.

The suspension began after a Japanese tanker was attacked last Wednesday, reportedly by Iran's Revolutionary Guards.

Japanese seamen and shipowners lifted the suspension on Gulf shipping after contacts with Iranian and Iraqi diplomats to try to ensure the safety of their vessels.

In Moscow, the Soviet Union and Iran joined in condemning the "imperialist" U.S. presence in the Gulf and called for the removal of all foreign naval ships.

The statement came during a meeting between the Soviet foreign minister, Eduard A. Shevardnadze, and the Iranian deputy foreign minister, Mohammed Larjani.

A Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said at a news conference that the meeting was of "major importance" to the Kremlin, a point emphasized by the high-level access given the relatively junior Iranian official.

Kuwait's foreign minister, Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, arrived in Moscow on Tuesday leading an Arab League delegation for talks with top Soviet officials, Arab sources said.

The delegation also included the Arab League's secretary-general, Cheddi Khibi, and Iraq's foreign minister, Tariq Aziz.

They were to meet Prime Minister Nikolai I. Ryzhkov and Mr. Shevardnadze on Wednesday.

In Washington, a senior defense official said that the increased U.S. military presence in the Gulf had cost nearly \$70 million this year and that the Pentagon was planning to ask Congress for extra money to maintain the force.

Deputy Defense Secretary William H. Taft 4th said the military presence in the Gulf region, where 28 U.S. Navy ships are now stationed, was costing between \$15 million and \$20 million a month above the normal operational cost for such equipment.

See CHINA, Page 7

Argentina's Political Landscape Shifts

Opposition Gains May Force Alfonsín to Reshape Policy

By Bradley Graham
Washington Post Service

BUENOS AIRES — The stunning resurgence of Peronism and the blow dealt President Raúl Alfonsín's centrist party in this week's national elections have shoved this nascent democracy into a new period of political uncertainty.

But politicians and commentators said that the democratic process had been strengthened by the vote, which gave greater stakes in the system to the opposition — both the reformed center-left Peronist movement and the small center-right Democratic Center Union.

Despite policy differences between the country's two main political groups, there were indications that Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union might seek some form of coalition with the newly reintegrated Peronists.

Antonio Troccoli, minister of the interior and a veteran Radical politician, said Monday that the Peronists would "share in the administration."

But as the parties look toward presidential elections in 1989, it is unclear whether the Peronists really want a power-sharing arrangement or whether the Radicals would accede to the opposition's conditions.

"I think it's unlikely we'll join the government," said Guido di Tella, a senior Peronist economist elected to Congress. "We'll put forward conditions that would make it impractical."

Instead, Mr. di Tella predicted, Mr. Alfonsín may try to form a political alliance with center-right parties, although the tightening of economic measures that probably would entail is also fraught with political risks.

The scope of the Peronist victory had not been foreseen by opinion surveys.

The pro-labor movement captured more than two-thirds of the country's 22 governorships and substantially increased its representation in Congress at the expense of Mr. Alfonsín's Radical Civic Union.

The Radicals lost their absolute majority in the lower house. With this sudden redrawing of Argentina's political map, Mr. Alfonsín was under pressure to revamp his nearly four-year-old government, especially its economic policy.

The Argentine leader spent the day with senior ministers and political advisers. Local news agencies reported later that all ministers had submitted their resignations for the president's consideration.

There was broad agreement among members of Mr. Alfonsín's party and opposition leaders that the election results showed discontent with the government's economic management. The Peronist victor, Antonio Cafiero, called it a "punishment vote."

Monthly inflation figures have jumped into the double-digit range in recent weeks for the first time since mid-1985. Real incomes are eroding, and the national trade imbalance has widened.

Peronist leaders, closely aligned with the country's powerful labor unions, have been demanding a halt to interest payments on Argentina's \$54 billion foreign debt, saying that the funds should be spent on social programs, public works and industrial development.

See DEFEAT, Page 7

Danish Left Gains but Appears Short Of a Majority in Early Poll Results

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

COPENHAGEN — Denmark's socialist opposition parties made gains in Tuesday's general election but seemed to be falling short of the parliamentary majority needed to topple the center-right coalition of Prime Minister Poul Schlüter.

With 69 percent of the votes counted, three left-wing parties were forecast to gain 84 seats in the 179-member parliament while Mr. Schlüter's four-party coalition had won 70.

But Mr. Schlüter said he would try to carry on with the support of two non-government groups — the centrist Radical Liberals and the extreme right, anti-immigrant Progress Party.

"If there is not a socialist majority, we will not have a socialist government," Mr. Schlüter said. "This result will mean we cannot have a socialist government. We will presumably have a continuation of the four-party coalition under much weaker conditions."

Whether Schlüter could weld together all the non-socialist parties remained to be seen, according to political analysts.

They said there were very sharp differences between the Radical Liberals and the Progress Party and foresaw an extended period of confusion and instability in Danish politics.

The Social Democratic leader, Anker Jørgensen, was greeted by cheering supporters as he arrived in parliament, but declined to comment directly on the early results, which had shown three leftist parties winning 88 seats in the 179-member Folketing, or parliament.

"It's a great evening," he said.

The television projection was unexpected. Most opinion polls had forecast that the governing coalition would retain power.

The main election issue was the economy. Denmark is plagued by one of the highest external debts in Europe, which was \$38 billion at the end of last year.

Mr. Schlüter argued that his economic austerity policies were restoring the country's finances but Mr. Jørgensen said the debt was worsening and unemployment was growing.

Mr. Schlüter's minority government had difficulty implementing its defense policy and was unable to win support for some NATO policies.

Mr. Jørgensen, 65, was prime minister from 1972 to 1975 and from 1975 to 1982.

China Firing Foreigners in Morals Drive

By Daniel Southerland
Washington Post Service

BEIJING — The U.S. Embassy here warned American citizens Tuesday that foreigners entertaining Chinese nationals of the opposite sex in their hotel rooms might be detained by police, interrogated and heavily fined.

An "important notice for American citizens" was posted at the U.S. Consulate following a series of incidents in the past month. Police have detained a number of foreigners who invited Chinese to their hotel rooms.

Western diplomats said citizens of the United States, Japan, West Germany and other nations have, in general, had to pay fines of up to 4,000 yuan (\$1,075).

But the diplomats said a fine of 10,000 yuan was imposed on a West German businessman, an employee of the electronics company

See CHINA, Page 7

Panama Unrest Raises Fears for Canal's Future

By Richard Boudreaux
Los Angeles Times Service

PANAMA CITY — The violence and strikes that have shaken Panama in the last three months have raised new concerns about the future of the Panama Canal.

The issues have sharpened in recent weeks as hundreds of Panamanian canal employees have joined the National Civic Crusade, which is demanding the removal of General Manuel Antonio Noriega, and as combat soldiers of the 3000 Battalion, diverted from their mission to guard the canal, have shot and clubbed demonstrators in Panama City.

General Noriega is considered the power behind Panama's civilian president, Eric Arturo Delvalle.

And there have been smaller incidents.

The Turkish freighter Karayell made an unscheduled 27-minute stop recently at the Pacific end of the Panama Canal.

To the surprise of marine traffic controllers, the ship's Panamanian pilot announced through a walkie-talkie that the delay was "an act of solidarity with the people's struggle for democracy" against General Noriega.

The pilot was suspended from his job for 10 days, and 14 others who joined a national strike that week were docked in pay for the time lost. Since then, canal employees have agreed to limit their demonstrations to off-duty hours and not to hinder shipping.

But the incident underscored the canal's vulnerability to Panamanian politics.

Under two treaties signed 10 years ago Monday, full operational control and defense of the 50-mile (80-kilometer) canal, opened by the

United States in 1914, is to pass into Panamanian hands at noon on Dec. 31, 1999.

Until then, the United States has primary responsibility for the canal's defense, and the waterway is operated by a U.S. government agency, the Panama Canal Commission, run by a board of five Americans and four Panamanians.

In 1990, a Panamanian will become the commission's senior operating officer, a post now held by an American. An American will become the assistant officer, a post now filled by a Panamanian.

The canal and the territory of the former Canal Zone passed into Panamanian hands when the treaties went into effect Oct. 1, 1979.

General Noriega has attacked local opposition leaders as U.S. agents trying to block the scheduled end to the U.S. role in the country in 1999.

Denying such an aim, the general's opponents contend that his role, if extended to canal operations, would bring mismanagement and ruin to its already uncertain financial prospects.

Panamanian and U.S. officials also worry that the National Defense Forces, built up under General Noriega's command to assume an increasing role in the defense of the waterway, have become a source of domestic conflict that could make the canal a target of sabotage.

"We Panamanians want to show the world we are capable of taking over from the Americans," said Rafael Sevino, a machinist at the canal's Miraflores locks. "But we cannot administer the canal if the military administers us."

The Reagan administration has

See CANAL, Page 7



A Japanese tanker heading for the Gulf on Tuesday.

Kiosk

Ethiopia Seeks More Food Aid

ADDIS ABABA, Ethiopia (AP) — Ethiopia has asked donor nations and relief agencies for around a million tons of emergency food aid for next year, the U.S. charge d'affaires, James Cheek, said Tuesday.

Some relief officials said that because of drought, harvests in some areas of Ethiopia could be as bad this year as in 1984, the first year of catastrophic drought and famine that by 1986 had killed an estimated 1 million people.

Mr. Cheek said diplomatic missions in Addis Ababa had received letters from the government asking for 950,000 metric tons of food aid. Donors pledged 500,000 tons for 1987.

GENERAL NEWS

■ Helmut Kohl and Erich Honecker acknowledged irreconcilable differences on German reunification. Page 2.

■ Chad said it had killed 1,730 Libyans and destroyed 22 planes in destroying an air base in Libya. Page 2.

■ The CIA's new director seeks tighter control. Page 3.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

■ The chairman of GAF Corp. is leading a group making a \$2.2 billion buyout offer. Page 11.

Dow close: DOWN 16.26
The dollar in New York:
DM \$ Yes FF
L795 L6645 141.60 6.0015

Tomorrow

A technological race turned the race for superconductors into every scientist's nightmare. In Technology Quarterly.

American Schools Share Dollar's Travails Abroad

By Christopher Boian
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Problem: What is the algebraic sum of the intersection of a declining line, as in revenue, and a rising line, as in costs? Answer: zero, as in outlook.

That axiom may well be on the minds of American school administrators in Western Europe this week as they reopen their doors to one of the smallest crops of students they have fielded in 25 years.

The schools, a loose confederation of privately funded institutions in European capitals and business centers, have provided an unashed American-style education to children of a primarily corporate clientele since U.S. companies began returning on mass during the 1950s.

This year, the falling dollar and lower oil prices have forced U.S.-based companies to cut back on the number of executives they send abroad. For the American schools, the result is declining enrollments, cutbacks and uncertainty.

"To say that we are in a deep financial crisis would be going a bit too far," said Harry Schaible, president of the board of trustees for the American School of Paris and a former executive for Trans World Airlines.

"But we now have to be more prudent with our resources than in the past," he said. "We know that we must make our dollars go as far as they possibly can."

Most of the problems of the schools can be traced to their intimate link with U.S. business abroad. Many of the largest companies subsidize all part of school tuition for the children of executives. Some have made monetary and material contributions to the schools a matter of policy.

"If businesses make contributions to their employees overseas, we lose students. If we lose students, we lose money," said James Moriarty, headmaster of the Paris school. "It's a simple equation."

In Paris, student enrollment has dropped from 819 students during the 1982-83 school year to an expected 670 for the coming year. American schools elsewhere in Europe are showing the same symptoms:

■ At the International School in Boisfort, Belgium, just outside

See SCHOOLS, Page 15

PEOPLE
Angers Fassin...
Bob Dylan...
WEST FLIGHTS
HOTELS
VOYAGES
CLASSIFIED

AMERICAN TOPICS

Iraqi Envoy's Guide To Washington Maze

Nizar Hamdoon, highly rated by fellow diplomats during his four years as Iraqi ambassador in Washington, is returning to Baghdad to become a deputy foreign minister. For The Washington Post, he summed up "one Arab ambassador's impressions about how Washington works."



Nizar Hamdoon, Iraq's envoy to Washington

"When something is happening," Mr. Hamdoon wrote, "you get your chance to influence public opinion. If you miss it, it's gone. That is why it is important, from the beginning, to give full access to the news media and to establish contacts with them. They shape public opinion, and public opinion is what matters most in this country."

"Don't deal with just the top officials. At the State Department, most things start with the desk officer. Unless you have his sympathy and conviction, you won't get good memos to the secretary of state on important issues."

"The same is true with Congress. Unless you have good relations with the staff, you won't get to the boss."

"Never sit back and feel secure about any issue," Mr. Hamdoon warns. "Things can happen suddenly and you have to be ready."

"Get away from Washington," because in the capital, everyone has an axe to grind, "and you begin to think that America is a nation of opportunists."

"That isn't what America is really like," Americans "are ready to meet you halfway if they feel that you are honest."

The glitzy celebrity suites of Atlantic City and Las Vegas casinos, with their right-place Jacuzzi whirlpool baths and circular revolving beds, come in

such styles as "Cecil B. De Mille Revival, Flexiclassicism, Mae West Modern and Pseudo Nouveau." Patricia Leigh Brown reports in The New York Times. With a bow to the late pianist known as the "king of glitter," she writes that these suites "are what heaven would look like if Liberace had been a decorator."

Army brigadier generals are better educated and score higher on tests of intelligence and integrity than a comparable group of chief executive officers in private business, according to a study of members of both groups who have undergone evaluation and received management training at a leadership center in Greensboro, North Carolina, over the past nine years. But the one-star generals scored lower in flexibility and in interest in the arts.

A proposal to allow liquor sales in Wilton, Connecticut, restaurants for the first time in decades is expected to be on the Nov. 3 election ballot. Backers don't want bars or liquor stores in the town of 17,000, just liquor in restaurants so patrons don't have to bring their own in paper bags.

"We don't want it wet, we don't want it dry," said Alice Snyder, a real estate broker. "We want it damp."

When the federal government refused to pay the \$1.57 million a jury had set as the fair price for 122 acres (50 hectares) of privately-owned land in Voyageurs National Park in northern Minnesota, the owner, Vic Davis, felled dozens of trees facing a tourist center and spray-painted rocks with yellow, red and blue stripes.

Mr. Davis, 38, said of the resulting eyesore, "I'm doing this to prove my point."

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

New CIA Head Seeks Tighter Control Over Agency

By Stephen Engelberg, New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — William H. Webster has moved to assert himself in his first three months as director of central intelligence, tightening his control over covert actions and ending a system under which some key officials bypassed their superiors and reported directly to his predecessor, according to Reagan administration officials.

Since replacing William J. Casey, who died May 6, Mr. Webster has set up a committee of senior agency officials to review proposed covert actions to make sure that all viewpoints are considered before recommendations come to him. Significantly, the panel is headed by an official outside the agency's clandestine service.

But Mr. Webster has not yet made any startling personnel changes, and CIA officials are anxiously studying his every move for clues to his style.

According to knowledgeable officials, Mr. Webster, who was formerly director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, wants to continue in his new job after the next presidential election 16 months from now.

While most officials spoke favorably of Mr. Webster's first few months, he has some critics. They point out such things as the fact that he has already taken time off from work.

Several officials said Mr. Webster had sent an early signal of his independence from the White House over policy in the Gulf. CIA analysts, officials said, regarded Iran's threat to respond to the U.S. escort operation more seriously than others. Mr. Webster was a forceful advocate of the CIA position, even though it undercut administration policy.

"That immediately conveyed that he was going to protect the independence and integrity of his analysts' judgments," a senior intelligence official said.

Some officials said that Mr. Webster was not opposed to covert operations and that such operations, including support for the Angolan rebels, were continuing. But it is clear that Mr. Webster wants to address one of the criticisms of the agency that emerged from the Iran-contra investigations: that such actions were initiated without a thorough review of the potential adverse consequences.

Mr. Webster's approach, officials said, includes a more rigorous assessment before a covert action is begun and more frequent reviews of operations in progress.

While most officials spoke favorably of Mr. Webster's first few months, he has some critics. They point out such things as the fact that he has already taken time off from work.

Despite some urging from Capitol Hill, Mr. Webster has decided to move slowly before deciding to replace any of the officials about whom questions were raised in the congressional investigations of the Iran-contra affair. He has appointed a special counsel to review the agency's role in the affair and has said he will make no decisions until he receives the report.



William H. Webster

Some of these officials also suggested that he was paying too much attention to the trappings of office, noting that one of his first moves was to obtain a long-range plane for the CIA that could be used for trips by its senior officials, among other things.

Bill Baker, director of public affairs for the CIA, said it had operational uses for a fast, secure aircraft. "There are very real work-

related reasons, one of which could be defector relocation, as to why such an aircraft is an important asset," he said.

As for Mr. Webster's work schedule, Mr. Baker said the director often began his day with a 7:30 breakfast and left for home late in the evening. "Whenever you get a new guy in an organization, you get a lot of tea-leaf reading," he said.

"That can lead to misimpressions." The part of the agency most deeply implicated in the Iran-contra affair was the operations directorate, supervised by Clair George.

One directorate official, Alan Fiers, acknowledged that he had remained silent while others in the administration gave congressional testimony he knew to be misleading. Two officials in Central America, the Costa Rica station chief and chief of base in Honduras, have acknowledged to CIA investigators that they initially lied to the agency's inspector general about their ties to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Under Mr. Casey, Mr. Fiers, chief of the agency's Central America task force, reported to the director, thus passing over several levels of agency managers. Now, Mr. Fiers is supervised through the normal chain of command.

Mr. Webster has said he will make no decisions about what to do with these officials until he receives recommendations from Russell J. Brummett, the special counsel he named to study the matter.

Mr. Baker, the CIA spokesman, said Mr. Webster had no intention of being pushed into premature decisions. He said that Mr. Webster had set no deadline for receiving recommendations from Brummett.

Disclosures during the Iran-contra affair about the operations division have almost guaranteed that Mr. Webster will be watching it more closely, a task that may prove difficult.

The FBI, which Mr. Webster headed for nine years, has a long

history of passing decisions to the desk of the director. On the other hand, CIA directors have, according to a former senior agency official, found that to penetrate a culture where secrecy is deeply rooted, they needed to be "entrepreneurial" in finding out what was being done in their name.

Administration officials said Mr. Webster had taken a greater personal role than did Mr. Casey in examining the intricacies of CIA operations.

"He wants to know what's going on a day-to-day basis," a senior intelligence official said. "I would say he's more assertive in that regard than his predecessor."

Officials say Mr. Webster will need to steer a narrow course. On the one hand, he needs to take some decisive actions after the Iran-contra affair to win the support of the congressional intelligence committees and staff off more sweeping restrictions proposed by some lawmakers.

On the other, they said, if he moves too quickly, he risks damaging morale at an agency buffeted by both the Iran-contra investigations and some well-publicized failures in recent years.

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Legislator Sees Soviet Economic Thrust

By Cynthia Guttman, International Herald Tribune

PARIS — Representative Claude Pepper says he believes the Soviet Union is ready to make concessions to the United States to gain most-favored-nation trading status.

The Florida Democrat, who visited the Soviet Union earlier this month, said he saw significant potential for the Soviet Union to become a formidable economic competitor in the years ahead.

"The Soviets are more primarily concerned about improving their economy," he said. "They want a most-favored-nation trade status, and I think they are beginning to consider seriously being willing to pay for it."

He referred specifically to the possibility of a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan and a loosening of emigration restraints.

His comments, in an interview, were based on a three-hour discussion in Moscow with Pyotr N. Demidov, a candidate member of the Politburo and first vice chairman of the Presidium.

"We frankly discussed human rights and the necessity of their changing their position if they wanted to have a most-favored-nation trading status with us," Mr. Pepper said.



Claude Pepper

proving our relations, improving trade, improving their attitude towards human rights."

In the 1940s, while he was a senator, Mr. Pepper was known for his openness toward the Soviet Union and his liberal social principles. Now he is chairman of the House Rules Committee and one of the most influential members of Congress.

Mr. Pepper, who turned 87 on Tuesday, said he made the trip to learn first-hand of current economic conditions and Soviet interest in expanded trade.

He met with officials in Moscow, Leningrad and Tbilisi before stopping in Paris on his way home.

The Soviets, says Mr. Pepper, "are primarily concerned with improving their economy when they talk about arms reduction. They don't want to go outside the boundaries of socialism, and they think that in the long run they will win out."

Known as a champion of the elderly for his outspoken role as chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, Mr. Pepper plans to spend the next few months pushing an amendment through Congress to provide long-term home care for the chronically ill and supporting the Democratic presidential candidacy of Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri.

Mr. Pepper said: "Maybe it would not be too presumptuous to say we made some impression on them by the persistence with which we kept hammering away at im-

Soviet Providing Oil to Nicaragua

Los Angeles Times Service

MANAGUA — The Soviet Union has ended Nicaragua's fuel crisis by pledging to donate 100,000 more metric tons of crude oil this year.

President Daniel Ortega Saverdura announced the decision Monday after meeting with a Soviet envoy. The crisis, produced by

growing demands of the civil war and an earlier cutback in Soviet commitments, could have left Nicaragua dry of oil by the end of this month, Western diplomats said.

Mr. Ortega also said he planned to be in Moscow celebrating the 70th anniversary of the Bolshevik Revolution on Nov. 7, the day the Central American peace accord is supposed to take effect.

Pepper Expects Moves by Moscow to Get U.S. Trade Status

By Cynthia Guttman, International Herald Tribune

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proving our relations, improving trade, improving their attitude towards human rights."

In the 1940s, while he was a senator, Mr. Pepper was known for his openness toward the Soviet Union and his liberal social principles. Now he is chairman of the House Rules Committee and one of the most influential members of Congress.

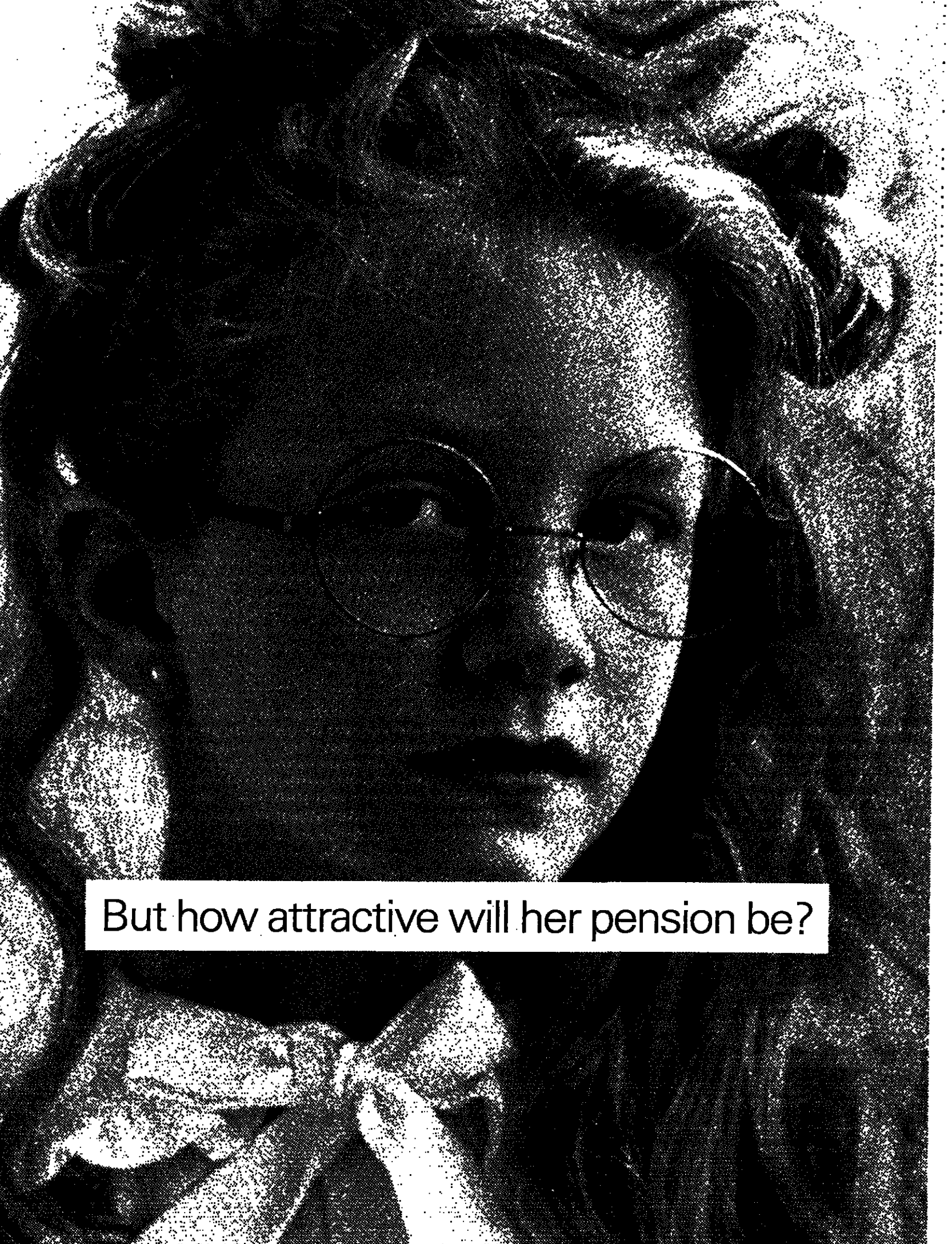
Mr. Pepper, who turned 87 on Tuesday, said he made the trip to learn first-hand of current economic conditions and Soviet interest in expanded trade.

He met with officials in Moscow, Leningrad and Tbilisi before stopping in Paris on his way home.

The Soviets, says Mr. Pepper, "are primarily concerned with improving their economy when they talk about arms reduction. They don't want to go outside the boundaries of socialism, and they think that in the long run they will win out."

Known as a champion of the elderly for his outspoken role as chairman of the House Select Committee on Aging, Mr. Pepper plans to spend the next few months pushing an amendment through Congress to provide long-term home care for the chronically ill and supporting the Democratic presidential candidacy of Representative Richard A. Gephardt of Missouri.

Mr. Pepper said: "Maybe it would not be too presumptuous to say we made some impression on them by the persistence with which we kept hammering away at im-



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Advertisement for the 'Süddeutsche Klassenlotterie' (South German Class Lottery). Includes an order form with fields for name, address, and payment method. Text: 'The "Süddeutsche Klassenlotterie" is fully backed by the Government. Don't wait - order your ticket(s) NOW!' and 'So werden die Gewinne ermittelt'.

Vertical text on the left edge of the page, including 'D BRIEFS', 'Dissidents Depart', 'Gave Him Message', 'Yugoslav Scandal', 'Flood in Venezuela', 'UPDATE', 'Agree on Air Fair', 'Israeli Book', 'Moscow Fair'.

OPINION

INTERNATIONAL TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Paralysis in Washington

The world's greatest living argument... divided government is reemerging...

votes to win. The defense authorization bill has been hung up in an arms control filibuster...

Backward in Argentina

Argentine politics throughout this century... have repeatedly been seized by a perverse and self-destructive impulse...

London. The best and easiest way for Argentina to repay its debts and stabilize its economy is to attract that money back home...

Nunn Makes His Point

The Reagan administration asked for trouble by interpreting the Antiballistic Missile Treaty to allow for "star wars" testing...

from being confused, the Georgia Democrat found that the secret record corresponded with the public testimony...

Other Comment

Honecker in West Germany Reconciliation with East Germany is fraught with great danger...

the whole of last year, but 1.8 million still live there. The hostage problem in Eastern Europe dwarfs the hostage problem in Beirut...



PARIS — An unexpected but not illogical connection between European rightist extremism and the Iranian revolution has been revealed in the disclosure that the Iranian Embassy here has contributed funds to a rightist Paris bookstore and publisher...

By William Pfaff moderate democracies, the same longing for "hard," militant leaders. As these people are committed to the idea that Europeans constitute a unique and superior race and civilization...

right, whose members are drawn not only to Iran's revolution but to the terrorism of the Red Brigades. These people have enemies in common with Iran and with the terrorist left: Israel certainly, and the United States with the materialist, "mongrel" civilization it represents...

Democracy Spreads, Consensus Arrives

IN the eyes of many, democracy seemed, 50 years ago, to be a symbol of hope, a formula in danger of extinction. Today, thanks notably to a rise in living standards and to the development of education, it has never been more widespread...

By John Ausland Communist Cuba, and toppling Castro became something of an obsession with him. The Church committee, which investigated covert activities of the CIA and the Pentagon, maintained that Mongoose included plans to kill Mr. Castro...

That Berlin-Cuba Crisis Had a Mongoose Angle The Church committee, which investigated covert activities of the CIA and the Pentagon, maintained that Mongoose included plans to kill Mr. Castro...

The Buying-Up of America: No Grounds for Panic

WASHINGTON — The business pages have been replete with stories of foreign takeovers of American firms and of the growing share of foreign ownership in U.S. real estate...

By Martin and Kathleen Feldstein Although foreign direct investment in America is growing rapidly, the United States still has a far larger stock of direct investments abroad than foreigners have in America...

investors, there may be room for further records on U.S. stock prices. It is frustrating that some U.S. trading partners do not appreciate the long-range benefits of open markets...

These Men Of Honor And Resolve

By Flora Lewis PARIS — The point where law and a sense of higher moral obligation conflict is an ancient human dilemma, regularly renewed. Recent examples highlight some of the differences between honorable responses and smug, self-righteous ones...

The Camera May Not It Can Sure

By A.M. Rose The camera is a tool that can be used for good or evil. It can capture the truth, but it can also be used to manipulate and distort the truth...

An In to C

The International Herald Tribune presents a special feature... The International University College...

INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE JOHN HAY WHITNEY, Chairman 1958-1982 KATHARINE GRAHAM, WILLIAM S. PALEY, ARTHUR OCHS SULZBERGER Co-Chairmen

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO 1912: Mutiny in Crimea LONDON — The "Daily Chronicle" last Friday [Sept. 6] published a dispatch from its correspondent in Constantinople as follows: "A private telegram received here from Sebastopol states that the crews of the naval squadron in the Black Sea have mutinied..."

OPINION

The Camera May Not Blink But It Can Sure Be Blind

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — For decades to come, American scholars will be dissecting the Iran-contra hearings that passed so important back in the late 1980s, to find out for themselves what they told about the Reagan era.

There is a chance now for scholars, historians and journalists to examine a new kind of historical document that will have an impact on what tomorrow thinks about today. It is like being in one of those time-warps movies.

The document is the videocassette of a contemporary event of historical significance, packaged for the consumer.

ON MY MIND

market. These video documents will be as easily available as books; libraries will stock them and good video stores of the future certainly will have a history section, just as bookstores do now.

The historian or student or journalist of the future will use them as source material, popping them into a videocassette recorder to get an on-the-spot look at yesterday. The advantage, of course, will be that the material will be firsthand, not strained through the mind of another historian or journalist.

Pick any emotional controversy of the past — imagine being able to see the faces of Captain Dreyfus and his accusers — and the importance of this kind of research document becomes vivid.

There is just one problem, and there are two video-documents of the Iran-contra hearings now on sale that illustrate it: A visual record of an event can turn out to be just as spotty, biased and misleading as any print version. The historian will have to keep his guard as high as ever.

The cassettes now being sold deal almost entirely with Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North. One is the 90-minute "Oliver North: Memo to History," produced by MPI Home Video. Its first section whips back and forth in short "bites" of Colonel North at his most pithy, confronting his enemies. It is chopped up and does neither historical nor journalistic justice to the colonel or his congressional interrogators. This section gives no idea of where a particularly feisty passage came during the hearings, what led up to it and what was said in response.

It makes the whole document questionable as a piece of history or journalism. Its value is only as an early example of something new and important, like the scratchy recordings of old radio news broadcasts.

The other cassette is the two-hour "Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North: His Story." This tape, produced by Turner Home Entertainment and Forum Home Video, uses film and commentary by Cable News Network, which is owned by the Turner company. For journalists it is a humbling demonstration of how an important news organization, in haste to get something out, can go wrong; well, almost humbling.

CNN generally gives complete, fast, straight news, and since it does that 24 hours a day, it is almost always being watched in newsrooms around the country. It can influence journalists' responses and decisions. That in itself gives the network importance.

On the cassette, the student of the future will first see a CNN anchorman, Bernard Shaw, standing in front of the Capitol, and hear this message:

"This man from upstairs New York, this man from the sweaty boxing ring at the Annapolis academy, this decorated blood-and-guts man from Vietnam — where bullets tore flesh and men died, this family man of love and care, this man whose mortal enemy is communism and aggression . . . [became] the switching point for President Reagan's determined effort to help the Nicaraguan contras, the freedom fighters, the resistance" — as North called them.

Then follows two hours of selected testimony by Colonel North that is virtually devoid of context, questioning or contradiction. In a sense, the hearings were a trial before the public and the Congress. The CNN version is not an accounting of the trial but a statement for the defense. From a defense attorney, fine; from a news network, a distortion of the historic reality.

It is an advocacy piece of work, just as some of the newspaper and magazine stories that showed Colonel North as nothing but a hypocritical trickster were advocacy pieces. On the cassette, the colonel shows intelligence, a quick mind and a lust for intellectual combat.

The problem is that since the CNN videocassette is a job of advocacy history, the viewer can never be certain just where reality lies.

The videocassette of today will be a historian's tool tomorrow. These two versions show that the videotape can be as untrustworthy as the ballpoint pen as a recorder of history. The videocassettes are reminders to journalists and historians from way back in 1987: What counts is who is doing the recording, how they are doing it, and why.

The New York Times.



LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A Great Leap Backward?

Regarding "Sichuan's Fertile Farms Hold a Lesson for America" (Aug. 20):

Neal R. Pearce sees today's American farmer as a peasant who has been undone financially by his specialization.

He depicts the smaller, self-contained farm of 50 years ago as a happy, pastoral version of what in reality was a dawn-to-dusk labor camp not only for the farmer, but for his wife and children as well. It still is, for that matter, but its productivity has risen to allow most farmers a decent standard of living.

Today's American farmers do not want to try to raise families on what they can earn carrying "chickens, ducks and vegetables" to market on their backs or their bicycles. Specialization has allowed farmers to enter the 20th century.

The answer to the crisis in American farming is not to share living space with farm animals or to shovel waste into biogas pits — the answer is a fair price for the world's best agricultural products.

Yes, there is a lesson in the Chinese model; but it shows how far we have come, not where we should go. Labor-intensive agriculture in the United States is a dinosaur sent into extinction by the exodus of labor to the cities. Salvation for the American farmer is not to be found in a hoe and straw hat. Mr. Pearce's opinions may make interesting

Liabon Has a Club, Too

Regarding "American Clubs: No Fills, Friendly" (Living Abroad, July 1):

In this otherwise excellent and informative article, I was disappointed not to see any mention of American Club activity in Portugal.

The American Club of Lisbon recently celebrated its 40th year of existence. The club organizes lunches, an annual dinner-dance (this year with President Mário Soares as our guest) and many other events. There is also an active American women's club — the American Women of Lisbon, or AWOL.

As in your headline, our approach is best described as "No Fills, Friendly."

EDWARD R.M. KANE, President, American Club of Lisbon.

On Brown and Barrymore

Regarding the obituary of Clarence Brown (Aug. 20):

It is incorrect that Lionel Barrymore won an Academy Award for his acting in Clarence Brown's production of "Ah Wilderness." Barrymore won for "A Free Soul" in 1931 (one of the many movies for which Brown received a nomination as best director).

When dealing with your own state of mind, it is important to master the negative. To express an uncomplimentary thought, say you are not saying it. You can say that "he's stupid" by saying, "I'm not saying he's stupid."

By the same token, if you mean to be critical or rude, say you do not mean to be: "I don't mean to be rude." When you are sure of something, you must say that you are not entirely sure of the opposite; thus, if you strongly disagree, say, "I'm not entirely sure I agree."

"Not to belabor the point" is used as an introduction when you are about to belabor a point. If the belaboring will be prolonged, then, "not to prolong the matter" is preferred. When you want to change a conversation's subject, always say "not to change the subject."

After covering the introductory phrases, students should be ready to tackle The Escuse. For example, they should be taught that it is quite unnecessary to admit that they cannot or will not do something. The blame can be laid on an unidentified third party by explaining that one is "not in a position" to do whatever it is.

The same technique is useful if one has not done something one should have done. There is no need to fess up. Youth should be taught, as adults have learned, to imply that it is because of the excessive demands of others, with the versatile, "I haven't had a chance to."

It may be that modern educators are better at passing along this information than were teachers in my day. I recently heard my young daughter respond to an invitation from her younger sister to join in a game by saying, "I'd love to, but I don't want to."

The writer is a partner in a New York law firm. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

Something Precise

THE ancient languages and their poems and plays have the singular ability to help us free ourselves from vulgarities. I do not mean "vulgars" in the Roman sense of "common." The Greeks had a more insightful word, *apeirokalia*, meaning the lack of experience with things that are beautiful. The Puritans, Bunyades, the perfection of each Platonic dialogue, the sound of Greek sentences — all these have the power to raise us up. It is hardly the most practical argument for studying the classics. But they can give us a sense of something precise, something noble, something truly beautiful. *Salve*.

—J. Agrest, National Endowment for the Humanities, in The Washington Post.

Not to Change the Subject, But We Must Have Lunch

By Thomas R. Trowbridge

NEW YORK — Schools will be opening soon, and as my children go back I have been giving thought to what I did and did not learn when I went through the system.

Like anyone with a liberal arts education, I have had about 15 years of English. By the time I graduated from college, I could pluck a predicate complement from a crowded page in nothing flat and could distinguish a simile

from a metaphor 75 percent of the time. None of that instruction, however, even touched on what I most needed to learn: how grown-ups communicate with each other.

Thus, I was let loose in the world without the wherewithal to deal with the expressions adults commonly use.

Take, for example, "Let's have lunch someday." My response the first time someone said this to me — "When?" — prompted an inspection for hayseeds behind my ears and an inquiry about how I liked the big city.

How was I supposed to know that that expression means, "This conversation is over now" and no more? No one taught me that the somewhat more emphatic "We must get together for lunch" means, "I, expect to be tied up for most of the decade."

For those who innocently take these expressions literally, the consequences can be more serious than an embarrassing moment. Woe to the bright-eyed neophyte editor who takes a heavy pencil to a draft in response to an apparent invitation: "I have no pride of authorship."

Plot a short career path for the employee who puts off something until his "earliest convenience" or who, when told he "may wish to" do something, decides upon reflection that he does not at all wish to and acts accordingly.

It would be easy to work this subject matter into the curriculum. Standard introductory phrases, for example, could be taught in one brief session. The material is straightforward.

"As you will recall" is used when you believe the listener will not recall what you are about to say. The more forceful "you will remember that" is to be used when you are absolutely certain the listener has forgotten something. If you have to tell someone something he does not know, begin your sentence with "as you know."

When dealing with your own state of mind, it is important to master the negative. To express an uncomplimentary thought, say you are not saying it. You can say that "he's stupid" by saying, "I'm not saying he's stupid."

By the same token, if you mean to be critical or rude, say you do not mean to be: "I don't mean to be rude." When you are sure of something, you must say that you are not entirely sure of the opposite; thus, if you strongly disagree, say, "I'm not entirely sure I agree."

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The writer is a partner in a New York law firm. He contributed this column to The New York Times.

An Invitation to Oxford.

The International Herald Tribune and Oxford Analytica present a special conference on The International Business Outlook University College, Oxford, September 16-19, 1987.

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The conference will close with a dinner at Blenheim Palace to be addressed by the Rt. Hon. Sir James Callaghan, KG, former Prime Minister of the United Kingdom.

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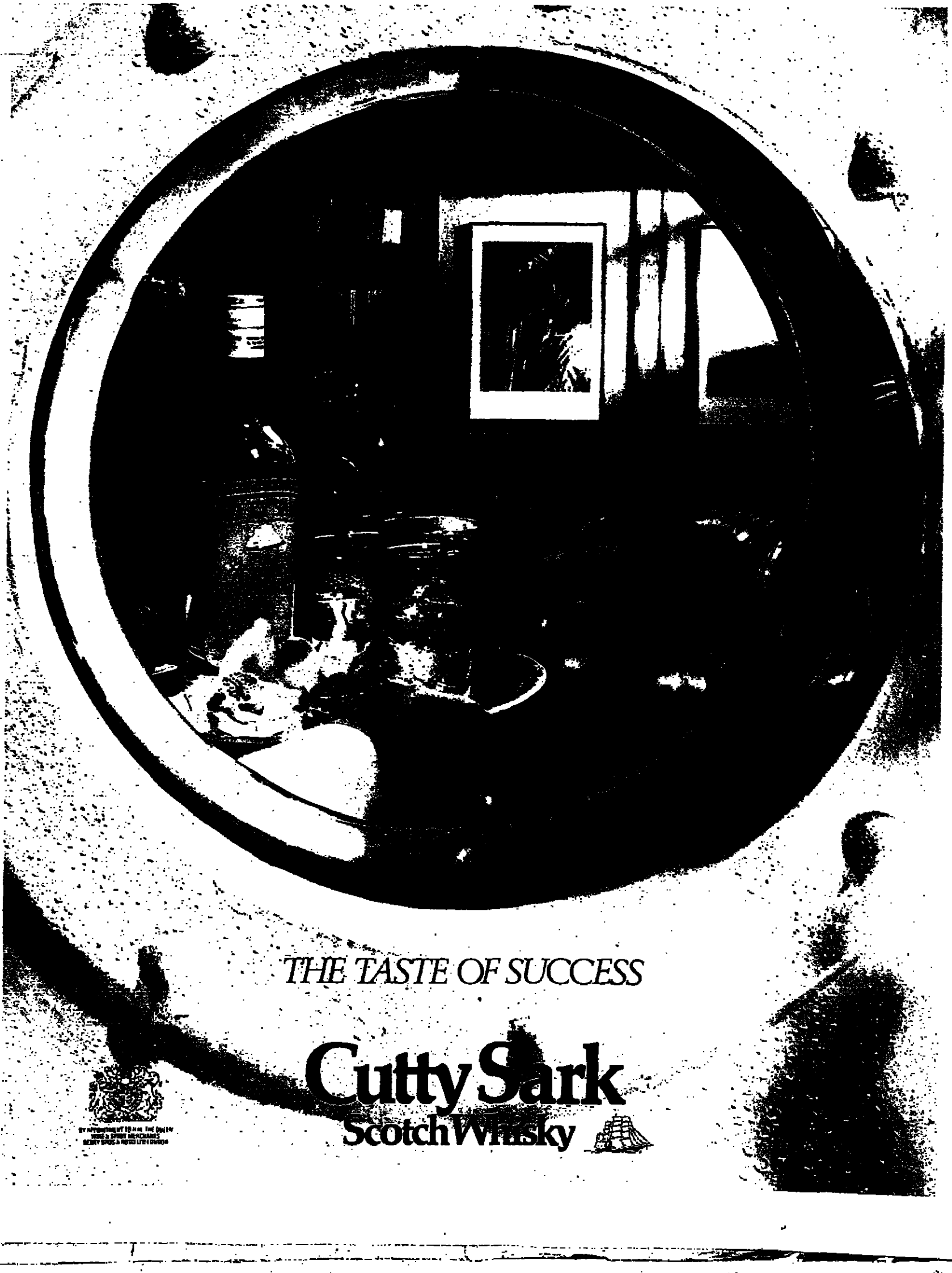
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THE TASTE OF SUCCESS

Cutty Sark Scotch Whisky

U.S. Aides Worry That Reagan Is Losing Control on Contras

By John M. Goshko
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — One month after President Ronald Reagan and the Speaker of the House, Jim Wright, announced their Central America peace initiative, many administration officials say they believe events are moving so far beyond U.S. control that Mr. Reagan soon may find both Congress and U.S. allies in Central America no longer willing to support the Nicaraguan rebels.

These officials — many of them supporters of the rebels, known as contras — say developments in the last month threaten to undermine the contra cause despite repeated White House assurances that Mr. Reagan will fight for renewed congressional financing for the rebels unless the Sandinist government in Nicaragua cuts its ties to Cuba and the Soviet Union and permits pluralistic democracy.

In several interviews, political appointees and career officials in the State Department and other agencies said the administration had been losing the initiative to forces whose ideas of a regional peace agreement differs considerably from what Mr. Reagan had in mind when he joined Mr. Wright in their initiative.

Their original goal was to maneuver Nicaragua into a position in which it had to agree to the terms of the Reagan-Wright plan or face the possibility of renewed contra funding after Sept. 30. Unexpectedly, however, the U.S. move prodded Nicaragua, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala to propose their own, and somewhat different, peace plan.

The Central American plan,

signed Aug. 7 in Guatemala City, won Mr. Wright's blessing, but the administration has viewed it more warily because of concern that it lacks guarantees that Nicaragua will be forced to take a more democratic course.

Many U.S. officials involved in working out a U.S. strategy for dealing with the situation have criticized the administration's top policy makers for paying insufficient attention to the negotiations while concentrating on reassuring the Republican right of Mr. Reagan's loyalty to the contras and trying not to alienate Mr. Wright.

As a result, the officials said, Mr. Reagan may be unable to keep his promises to the contras if the Central American plan leads to a peace accord by its Nov. 7 deadline.

The reason, these officials said, is that in the negotiations so far, the five Central American governments have shown more interest in pursuing their own national interests than in achieving an agreement that will effectively resolve tensions throughout the region.

U.S. officials say they fear that the four democracies, to win their own ends, will demand of Nicaragua only a few cosmetic, democratizing measures that can be portrayed as complying with a peace agreement sufficiently to support a demand for ending aid to the contras.

These pro-contra officials expressed concern that Mr. Wright might successfully argue that if the Central Americans reach an agreement acceptable to all of them, it would be improper for the United States to continue aiding a contra guerrilla war.

The administration has not worked out a strategy for dealing with such a possibility, the officials said. They attributed that failure in part to the fact that Mr. Reagan and most of his senior foreign-policy advisers have been out of Washington for the last month. While they have been away, the situation has been treated largely as what the State Department calls a "sixth-floor problem" — a reference to the floor on which the various assistant secretaries of state have their offices.

Even at that level, various officials say, there are deep divisions about whether the United States should try harder to influence the deliberations of the Central Americans or whether it should put its main effort into seeking new contra aid when the current funding expires Sept. 30.

Reagan Reassures Contras
Mr. Reagan, vowing "we will not abandon our friends," said Tuesday that the contras would be able to count on support from the United States if the Central American peace agreement signed a month ago fails to produce democracy.

"We will not accept a mere semblance of democracy," Mr. Reagan said in a speech. He acknowledged that "in recent weeks the issue in Central America seems at times to have become confused: who is proposing what, how many votes are there on Capitol Hill for this or that?"

"But the real issue has never changed," Mr. Reagan said. "The real issue is peace and democracy in Central America and the national security of the United States."



Anna Osejo, who fled Nicaragua, carrying a sign reading "Sandinistas Blew Off My Right Foot With a Hand Grenade," in a New Orleans march to raise money for wounded contras.

U.S. Congress Returns To a Mountain of Work On Contentious Issues

By Linda Greenhouse
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — With nearly all of the year's most difficult legislative problems unresolved, Congress returns from its monthlong summer recess Wednesday to what is shaping up as a long and chaotic fall or even winter session.

Deep differences over taxes, trade policy, arms control and Central America must be addressed, some urgently, in an atmosphere already highly charged by the approach of the 1988 elections.

Even these contentious issues could be overshadowed by the battle in the Senate, which may evolve into a filibuster, over the confirmation of Judge Robert H. Bork to the Supreme Court.

Congressional leaders who once planned to conclude this year's session by mid-October now say that even Thanksgiving may be an optimistic target.

"If it were up to the House alone, we could conclude by mid-October," said Representative Jim Wright of Texas, the House speaker. "But there is no realistic hope that we will do that, given the deliberate efforts by some in the Senate to keep the trains from moving on time."

The speaker's reference was to the Senate's Republicans, who have been able to turn the body's intricate rules to their advantage in preventing action on such matters as a Defense Department bill containing arms control provisions; a major campaign financing bill; and ambassadorial nominations.

Robert C. Byrd of West Virginia, the Senate majority leader, warned in August that he might delay consideration of the Bork nomination until Republicans "come to their senses" and permit the Senate to move through its legislative agenda.

At stake in the increasingly bitter partisan standoff is not so much the fate of individual bills but the image that each party will be able to present to the voters in 1988.

Here are some of the major items on the congressional calendar for the remaining months of the session:

• The Senate Judiciary Committee begins hearings on Judge Bork's nomination next Tuesday. Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Delaware Democrat who is the committee's chairman, has promised to report the nomination to the Senate floor by early October.

Its fate there depends on how Mr. Bork emerges from the hearings: as the mainstream conservative depicted by the White House, in which case conservative Democrats and moderate Republicans would probably vote for him, or as the extreme rightist that Mr. Biden and other opponents of the nomination say they believe him to be.

• The most urgent business before Congress is adopting a federal budget for the fiscal year that begins Oct. 1. The House has passed 9 of the 13 appropriations bills that make up the \$1 trillion budget; the Senate has passed none. President Ronald Reagan has threatened to veto several of the bills.

Many difficult budgetary decisions must be made in the next few weeks. The new budget, essentially a Democratic product, calls for \$19.3 billion in tax increases, which have yet to be specified and which the president has said he will not accept. A compromise on the pace and means of reducing the deficit over the next few years divided congressional negotiators on the eve of the recess.

• The conference committee to resolve the differences between the versions of the trade bill passed by the House and the Senate began meeting just before the recess. The differences are substantial, with the president threatening to veto both versions.

• The sudden start of Central American peace talks early last month took both the administration and its congressional critics by surprise. The situation is fluid and confusing.

The peace plan calls for a ceasefire by Nov. 7, but with the current congressional authority for military aid to the Nicaraguan rebels expiring in three weeks, and a president who has vowed not to abandon the contras, the late-summer truce on Capitol Hill may be short-lived.

The administration may ask Congress for new military aid for the contras that would be placed in escrow to await the outcome of the peace process. But Representative Wright predicted that such a request would be rejected.

"A majority in Congress would probably see new military aid as counterproductive, talking peace but planning for war," he said.

• A Soviet-American agreement on intermediate-range nuclear arms could further scramble the remaining months of the session, with both Democrats and conservative Republicans warning that Senate ratification would be anything but automatic.

Thanks to Yanks, Europe Tourism Improves — Except in France

The Associated Press

PARIS — Despite the weak dollar, the number of American visitors in Western Europe rose this summer, giving a lift to hotels and restaurants on most of the Continent and contributing to what appears to be the British tourism industry's best year ever.

From Athens to Oslo, countries are reporting improved tourism over last year, when the Chernobyl nuclear accident and fears of terrorism cast a cloud over the European summer, costing nations millions of dollars in revenue.

France, however, reported more tourists but less income.

"We saw fewer very rich Americans and more less-rich ones," notably youth, Jean-Jacques Descamps, secretary of state for tourism, said last week. He said that France, which started a "Welcome" campaign

this year to soften its unfriendly image, had an "average" summer.

In Britain, the news was bright.

"We are well on target for a full-year result which will make 1987 the best year ever in the history of British tourism," said Duncan Black, chairman of the British Tourist Authority.

Britain had 6.8 million overseas visitors in the first six months of 1987, 16 percent more than in the first half of 1986, Mr. Black said at a news conference last week.

The number of North American tourists was up 60 percent this year, he said.

The United States is Britain's biggest single tourist source, and Americans' money represents about one-quarter of all spending by foreign tourists.

Mr. Black said Britain now ranked fifth in interna-

tional tourism earnings, behind the United States, Italy, Spain and France.

Spanish officials, however, expect a record \$15 billion in tourism revenue this year, moving Spain past the United States as the top earner worldwide.

Spain took in more than \$6 billion in the first six months of 1987, an increase of almost 40 percent from the first half last year.

In Italy, tourism is expected to increase this year by about 20 percent over 1986, with the number of American travelers more than doubling, the Italian National Tourism Office reports.

Americans returned to Greece after shunning it in 1986, when a 70-percent drop in U.S. visitors and a \$300 million drop in revenue were recorded. This year there have been 15 percent more Americans, said Panayiotis Martakis of the Greek National Tourism Organization.

His office estimates a 25-percent increase in tourism overall this year compared with 1986.

France, duly noting the "better performance" of Spain and Italy, predicts slight progress this year over last, but a decrease of 2.8 billion francs (\$466 million) in spending by foreign tourists.

Not only did American visitors not reach the "exceptional level" of 1985, Mr. Descamps said, but Americans "automatically spent less than before."

In addition, visa requirements proved "discouraging" for some tourists, he said.

The Swiss Tourism Office reported a surge of Americans this summer and a 7-percent increase over the 10-year average for the first 6 months.

In the colder climates, tourism was also on the rise. It increased an estimated 11 percent in Sweden this year and about 7 percent in Norway, with the Japanese the most avid visitors.



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Bonn Thanks Iran and Syria on Hostage

BONN — Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher on Tuesday thanked Iran and Syria for helping to obtain the freedom of Alfred Schmidt, a West German engineer who had been kidnapped.

Mr. Genscher also asked in the text that both countries continue to work to obtain the freedom of a West German businessman, Rudolf Cordes, who has been missing in Lebanon since January.

In recent months, security officials have said the kidnapers of Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Cordes had hoped to trade their captives for Mohammed Hamadeh, a suspect in the hijacking of a Trans World Airlines plane, and his brother, Ali Abbas. Both Hamadeh brothers are being held in Frankfurt jails.

West German officials have repeatedly denied that any deal was made with Mr. Schmidt's captors. They also said they did not have any information on the fate of Mr. Cordes.

[The White House said Tuesday that it took the West German government at its word that no deals were made to secure the release of Mr. Schmidt. Reuters reported from Washington.

[The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, noting that the Bonn government had said no deals were made, said West Germany was committed to prosecuting Mr. Hamadeh. "We are glad that the hostage was released, and we take them at their word that there were no deals made," Mr. Fitzwater said.]

The West German government turned down a U.S. extradition request for Mr. Hamadeh earlier this year and said he would be instead tried on similar charges in Frankfurt.

Ali Abbas Hamadeh was arrested at the Frankfurt airport on Jan. 26 after returning to West Germany on a flight from Beirut. He is suspected of having been involved in the Beirut kidnappings of Mr. Schmidt and Mr. Cordes.

Mr. Schmidt, 47, arrived in West Germany at 12:20 A.M. Tuesday on a West German Air Force flight from Damascus.

Mr. Schmidt's employers, Siemens, an electrical concern based in Munich, denied having paid ransom to obtain the release. Company officials said Tuesday that they could not provide any information on Mr. Schmidt's whereabouts.

West German television reported earlier in the day that Mr. Schmidt was expected to fly to West Berlin to be reunited with relatives later Tuesday.

West German government officials declined comment on Mr. Schmidt's whereabouts. "We are still under instructions not to comment on the hostage situation," the Foreign Ministry spokesman said.



Pieter W. Botha, left, with Major Wynand du Toit and the major's 5-year-old son, Klippie.

Dutch Man Admits He Smuggled Arms to ANC

AMSTERDAM — Klaas de Jonge, the Dutch anthropologist who was released from South Africa in a complex prisoner swap Monday, admitted Tuesday that he had smuggled arms for South African guerrillas.

At an impromptu news conference at Schiphol Airport, Mr. de Jonge said, "Yes, I have smuggled weapons and explosives, but how and what is a story I will tell later."

He looked happy and relaxed as he entered the airport terminal, which was crowded with reporters and anti-apartheid supporters. Mr. de Jonge said his sympathies for the outlawed African National Congress guerrilla group grew during his two-year stay as a fugitive at the Dutch Embassy in Pretoria.

He made light of a Dutch plan to investigate whether he is liable for prosecution under Dutch law for offenses he may have committed in South Africa.

Hans van den Broek, the Dutch minister of foreign affairs, announced earlier Tuesday that the Netherlands would order such an investigation.

Mr. de Jonge was released in Mozambique with Pierre-André Albertini of France and 133 Angolan soldiers in exchange for Major Wynand du Toit of the South African Army. Mr. Albertini arrived in France on Tuesday.

The Dutch government denied Tuesday that it had made any concessions to South Africa in the negotiations that led to Mr. de Jonge's release.

Explaining his decision to investigate Mr. de Jonge's South African activities, Mr. van den Broek said: "The diplomatic asylum granted to de Jonge was in no way designed to subtract him from the normal course of justice."

In Cape Town, President Pieter W. Botha waited up until the early hours of Tuesday morning to welcome home Major du Toit.

The major, only recently promoted from captain, was treated as a hero two years after he was captured deep in northern Angola and embarrassed the South African government by saying he had been sent to sabotage a U.S.-Angolan oil installation. Pretoria denied the allegation, implying that he had been forced to make the statement.

On Tuesday, Major du Toit told Mr. Botha he had never doubted that the government would secure his release.

U.S. Suddenly Resumes Angola Talks

LISBON — Washington's top expert on Africa made a surprise trip to Luanda on Tuesday to resume talks on independence for South-West Africa and the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola, the Angolan news agency ANGOP reported.

ANGOP, in a dispatch received in Lisbon, said Chester A. Crocker, assistant secretary of state for African affairs, arrived for announced talks "within the framework of contacts which had continued with the Angolan authorities."

After the failure of talks with Mr. Crocker in Luanda two months ago, Angola recently said it was willing to be more flexible over a pull-out of the estimated 30,000 Cuban troops.

Mr. Crocker, who had previously described the talks as a waste of time, said he was waiting to see details of new proposals but had given no sign he was ready to return to Angola.

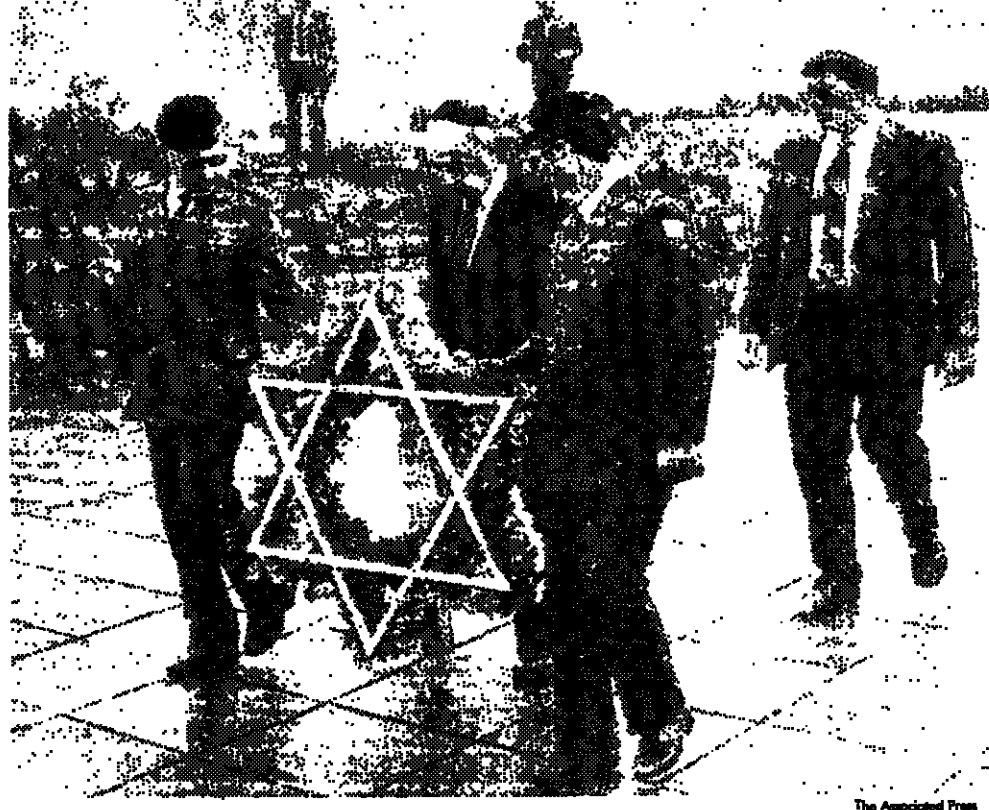
South Africa rules South-West Africa, or Namibia, in defiance of United Nations resolutions. Backed by the United States, Pretoria has said it will not withdraw from Namibia until Angola orders the Cubans who have helped protect it against South African incursions and attacks by South African-backed rebels of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola, UNITA.

After the failure of the talks with Mr. Crocker in Luanda two months ago, Angola recently said it was willing to be more flexible over a pull-out of the estimated 30,000 Cuban troops.

Angola then indicated it was willing to speed up the removal of the Cuban troops, but only after the issue of Namibian independence was settled.

Swedes Missing in Angola
Three Swedish construction workers were reported missing in Angola after UNITA rebels ambushed a convoy of vehicles 100 kilometers (60 miles) northeast of Luanda, Reuters reported Tuesday from Stockholm, quoting foreign aid officials.

The workers, who were involved in a project to install electricity in Angolan villages, were presumed "dead, wounded or abducted" after the attack Monday afternoon, a spokesman for a government aid agency said.



RABIN AT DACHAU — Israel's defense minister, Yitzhak Rabin, lying a wreath Tuesday in memory of victims of the Nazi concentration camp at Dachau, outside Munich. Mr. Rabin derided "a newly rising anti-Semitic and neo-Nazi wave" around the world.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued From Back Page)

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- Wednesdays and on Thursdays, top, International Business Message Center;
- Fridays, Holidays and Travel;
- Saturdays, International Educational Positions.

on our Inside Pages

- Worldwide Entertainment, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays;
- Dining Out, Wednesdays;
- International Business Opportunities, Wednesdays;
- International Positions, Thursdays;
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That is why Unicef includes programmes to provide clean water supplies and better sanitation among its highest priorities. And the benefits of successful drilling and freshwater pumps extend beyond the obvious, too.

They provide jobs for local people trained to care for the wells and pumps and save women and children hours of time previously spent retrieving water from far-off sites.

Fresh water and hygiene are only two examples of Unicef's commitment to the wellbeing of children in the developing world. In co-operation with local government partners, Unicef provides not only emergency relief, but material support, primary health care and education programmes which promote long-range community self-help. That is why Unicef gives children not just a food parcel for the day, but a survival kit for many years.

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United Nations Children's Fund

Monday's NYSE Closing

Prices include the nationwide or use in the closing on Wall Street and the most recent late trades elsewhere.

(Continued)

Symbol	Change	Close	Symbol	Change	Close
IBM	+	123.25	IBM	+	123.25
GE	+	34.125	GE	+	34.125
AT&T	+	54.625	AT&T	+	54.625
AMER	+	48.875	AMER	+	48.875
DUKE	+	39.875	DUKE	+	39.875
DISC	+	29.625	DISC	+	29.625
WAL	+	41.875	WAL	+	41.875
TRW	+	45.125	TRW	+	45.125
GM	+	34.875	GM	+	34.875
F	+	23.125	F	+	23.125
AMER	+	48.875	AMER	+	48.875
DUKE	+	39.875	DUKE	+	39.875
DISC	+	29.625	DISC	+	29.625
WAL	+	41.875	WAL	+	41.875
TRW	+	45.125	TRW	+	45.125
GM	+	34.875	GM	+	34.875
F	+	23.125	F	+	23.125

Vietnamese Press Tries Its Hand at Some 'Real Reporting'

By Barbara Crosscette
New York Times Service
HO CHI MINH CITY, Vietnam — "In the information world, there can be no sacred cows." The editor of a Vietnamese Communist Party newspaper was speaking. The editor, Tuat Viet of Saigon Giai Phong, is one of a small but influential corps of journalists who say they are changing the way the press thinks and works in Vietnam.

"There has been a struggle between two points of view — to serve the masses or to serve the mandarins," he said in an interview at the paper's offices.

"Being a government tool, just printing declarations, is always the easier way," he said. "We wanted to add commentary, criticism, real reporting to this."

Corruption in the national airline, weak party officials, slothful bureaucrats, inadequately educated doctors, men who avoid military service by marrying officers' daughters, these are only a few of the targets that are attracting the attention of writers and cartoonists.

"Where are the 300 liters of fuel?" asks a headline in The Youth Paper, the most daring of the new journalistic breed, in a report on bureaucratic theft.

Another article, "Good News for Drunks," notes that the price of almost everything except beer is rising.

In Manila, Looking for Coup Blame

By Keith B. Richburg
Washington Post Service
MANILA — Almost two weeks after the unsuccessful military coup, the government of President Corason C. Aquino appears beset by disarray, with political and military leaders engaged in an unusual round of recrimination.

The vice president and foreign secretary, Salvador H. Laurel, spent the weekend touring military bases and getting rousing applause by asking the soldiers in rally-style meetings, "Should President Aquino change members of the cabinet?" and "Should the president remove the communists in government?"

Meanwhile, congressional leaders have stepped up their calls for the resignations of Mrs. Aquino's two top aides, her executive secretary, Joker P. Arroyo, and her special counsel, Teodoro Locsin.

Critics say the two aides tried to undermine the military leadership during the crucial early hours of the coup on Aug. 23, and they have renewed their accusation that Mr. Arroyo is a communist sympathizer.

Mr. Arroyo appeared before the House of Representatives on Tuesday to defend himself against accusations that he is anti-military and a communist. In the process he lashed out at his critics, even as he insisted that this was the time for government officials to "close ranks."

Mr. Arroyo defended his earlier characterization of Colonel Hones-to-Ialeta, the armed forces spokesman, as "a Goebbels propagandist," saying, "A Goebbels is one who tells a lie. He called me a commie, and I'm not a commie."

Mr. Arroyo also suggested that Mr. Laurel was overstepping his authority during his trips to the military camps on a mission to test the sentiments of the troops.

"That the vice president was asked to go to the various military camps, yes," he said. "That he was authorized or asked to ferment dissent, no."

The picture that has emerged in the days following the failed coup has been one of a government searching about to cast blame.

Military officials have accused Mrs. Aquino, and particularly her two aides, of ignoring military grievances and allowing widespread dissent to spread within the armed forces.

Presidential aides, on the other hand, have said that the coup attempt called into question the loyalty of large segments of the military.

The result is that far from celebrating the defeat of the fifth and most serious coup attempt, the government has once again been reduced to the kind of internal bickering that characterized the early months of 1986.

"We failed a coup, so we should rejoice," Mr. Arroyo said. "But after every coup — like this particular coup — someone must be blamed. So we have become the culprits."

Mr. Arroyo, like the armed forces chief of staff, General Fidel V. Ramos, has long been a favorite target of critics who see the Aquino government as unnecessarily antagonistic toward the military.

After every unsuccessful coup attempt, the calls increase for Mrs. Aquino to remove both General Ramos and Mr. Arroyo, but both have managed to survive.

A cartoon in the same paper shows peasants confronting a luxury house newly built in rice fields near Hanoi's international airport. The house, like many others, belongs to a pilot who is enriching himself on smuggled foreign goods.

The accompanying article reveals details of how Vietnam Airline's former personnel chief used the carrier's overworked planes to ferry construction materials and laborers from south to north, to build himself a villa of princely proportions.

In the process, the official, Ngo Duc Thuong, managed to steal or otherwise procure the following: 14,000 pounds (about 6,300 kilograms) of cement, 2,500 pounds of iron and steel, six cubic yards (4.5 cubic meters) of stone, 102,800 bricks, and a good deal of fancy hardware, the newspaper said.

The Youth Paper, published in Ho Chi Minh City, also produces two newspaper magazines: Youth on Sunday and The Laugher of Youth. All are sellouts, news agents say.

But the editors of Saigon Giai Phong believe that they were the

first to question the economic policies being forced on what was formerly South Vietnam after Hanoi's victory in 1975.

"There was time when even news of accidents or robberies was suppressed," Mr. Viet said. "This was not reflecting reality."

"Party leaders did not want criticism," he added. "They were afraid of public opinion. Leaders feared that to open the door would invite an attack on the whole system."

No journalist has been reported censored or punished yet in the

outspoken campaign for party and government overhaul, which so far has not questioned the fundamentals of Marxism. But some editors have been challenged.

Among them is General Tran Cong Man, editor in chief of the Vietnamese Army newspaper, Quen Doi Nhan Dan. The paper has been on a sustained crusade against general inadequacies of government as well as specific cases of corruption and abuse inside and outside the military.

Analysts who follow events in the Vietnamese Army from Austria

and the United States say that the motive for the paper's campaign may be the army's need to win for itself an influential place in peacetime, when its demands compete with those of other interest groups.

The paper says in its editorials that the army cannot be effective in present economic conditions, because soldiers are undernourished, inadequately fed, and skimpily supplied.

General Man said that from time to time party officials go over his head to try to stop articles from appearing. He said reporters are being told to verify reports of malfeasance very carefully, so that there will be no missteps.

At The Youth Paper, the deputy editor, Huynh Son Phuoc, 37, says there are four lawyers on call to check articles for potential legal problems.

Vietnam's liveliest papers say that it is only a shortage of newsprint that keeps them from increasing size and production runs. Mr. Viet at Saigon Giai Phong — where some journalists from the old South Vietnamese regime are employed — said that his market research indicated the present circulation of 90,000 could easily be more than doubled to 200,000.

The paper losing out these days, readers and journalists say, is Nhan Dan, the Communist Party daily. Under a new editor, Ha Dang, it seems to be slipping back from the bolder days of an editor named Hong Ha. Mr. Ha is now a high-ranking official in the Ministry of Information.

A recent editorial reviewing human rights in the United States announced that the American government had "blacklisted" 34 million of its own people as security risks, and that "the rights of minority groups and the foreign born, especially those of Asian origin, are brutally suppressed." Several Vietnamese with relatives living happily in the United States shrugged when asked about the veracity of this. "No one reads that paper any more," one said.



PHILIPPINE HIGHWAY CUT BY REBELS — Communist guerrillas dynamited this bridge 150 miles southeast of Manila, stopping traffic on the pan-Philippine highway. The bridge spans the Bicol River in southern Luzon.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Stephen Bill's 'Curtains': High Promise

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — At Hampstead, Stephen Bill's "Curtains" marks the London debut of a writer of considerable promise.

lessly and aimlessly around territory already better charted by Sartre and Coward, without ever fixing its own place on the triangular sexual map.

"Oh! Calcutta!" and "The Fantasticks" have achieved similar tenure. After a while, maybe 10 years or so, such productions rise above normal box-office laws and become tourist landmarks like the Tower of London or Madame Tussaud's.

tion that I may just have come across another of them. Suffering as I do a deep-seated terror of dancing nuns, I have managed to avoid "Nunsense" in New York, Sydney, Toronto, Boston, Detroit, Washington, Chicago and Philadelphia.

un stage already set up for a production of "Grease" in order to raise enough money so that general of their food-poisoned sorority may get an adequate burial.



Ralph Nossek and Stella Moray in Stephen Bill's "Curtains" in London.

THE LONDON STAGE

faceted with problems of corpse disposal, death certificates and furniture squabbling, and it is here that the author's full loathing of local relative values comes to the footlights. His central figure is, in the end, not the daughter who does the killing (Bridget Turner), nor either of the two daughters (Gillian Hanna and Sheila Ballantine).

Beyond that, he seems to have remarkably little interest even in his own characters' backgrounds or what got them together in the first place, or indeed why they choose to spend the whole night in a small, hot Montmartre bedroom when it might be more eventful to step outside and watch the traffic lights changing in the square.

It is not always possible to spot these shows at birth (most critics reckoned "The Mousetrap" or "No Sex" deserved about six months, and who's to say they were wrong?), but I have a ghastly suspi-

John Whitney Payson (right) with John L. Marion, chairman of Sotheby's North America and van Gogh's "Irises."

Sell or Donate? U.S. Tax Laws May Curb Art Gifts

By Rita Reif
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — The announcement last Wednesday by a philanthropist and art dealer that he would sell Vincent van Gogh's "Irises," rather than donate the painting to the small Maine college it has been on loan to for the last decade, is the first public evidence that the current art boom and changes in the U.S. federal tax law may result in a cutback in gifts to museums this year.

philanthropist and owner of the New York Mets, will remain on loan to Westbrook College in Portland, Maine.

Scoring values for artworks — especially van Gogh paintings — have increased insurance and security costs, he added. Two van Gogh paintings were auctioned this year at Christie's in London for extraordinary prices — "Sunflowers" brought \$24.75 million (\$39.9 million) in March and "Bride of Trinquette," \$12.6 million (\$20.2 million) in June.

that may sound a tiny bit greedy to cite as a reason for selling.

Most museum officials declined to comment or said they were not certain whether there would be cutbacks in art gifts because of the reduced tax incentives.

saving on gifts of 21 percent, because he is in what is called the alternative minimum tax position, according to his attorney, Patrick Daniel Martin of Nixon Hargrave Devons & Doyle.

The main trouble, and there are several, with Graham Swannell's "Light of Day" at the Lyric Studio

Certain shows exist primarily to prove the irrelevance of dramatic criticism.

"The jury is still out because it is too early to know for sure," said a prominent art lawyer, Eugene Vogel, a partner in Rosenman & Col-

to see a reduction in gifts, both cash and property. Why? It is simple: We have a lower tax rate.

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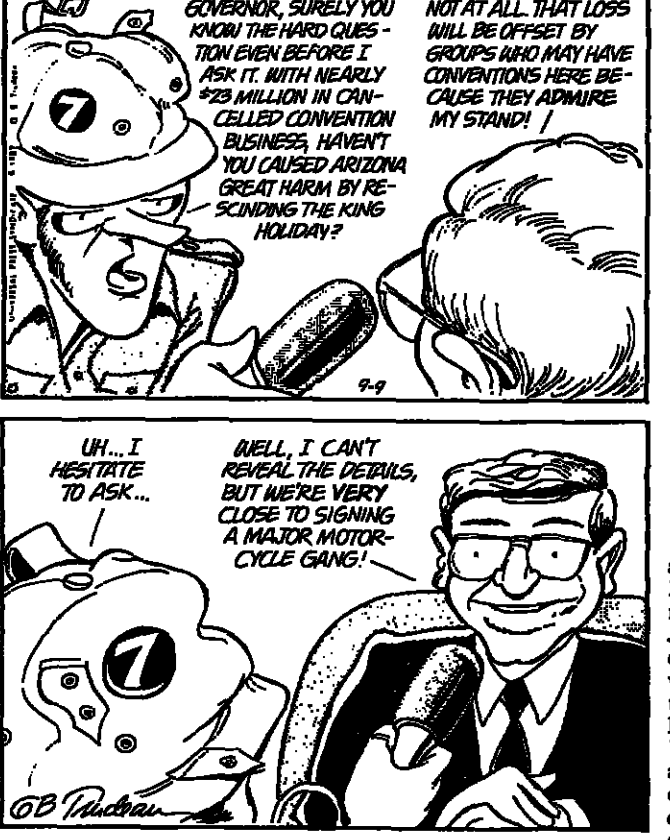
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DOONESBURY



Dining Out

- List of dining establishments: NEW YORK (TSE YANG), PARIS 8th (AU MANDARIN), PARIS 2nd (LE CADRAN BLEU), PARIS 2nd (Kitty O'Shea's Pub), PARIS 2nd (JOHN JAMESON), PARIS 8th (DIAPASON), PARIS 8th (RAFFATIN & HONORINE), PARIS 7th (THQUIMELIX), PARIS 8th (LE BOUDDHA D'OR).

New Man on Broadway Backs Resident Theater

By Jeremy Gerard
New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Two days into his tenure as head of Jujamcyn Theaters, Rocco Landesman sank into a couch, crossed one maroon cowboy-booted foot over the other and took a deep breath.

WORLDWIDE ENTERTAINMENT

What's the CRAZY HORSE? A 11th, 43 mins, revue with 15 live numbers on stage. A cast of 16 talented dancing girls... Hey, dynamite! And 2 novelty acts They'll kill you! + 3 piece band.

Advertisement for Panasonic Office Automation, featuring a Panasonic fax machine and various office equipment. Includes text like 'Panasonic Office Automation' and 'MADISON'.

NYSE Most Actives table with columns for stock symbol, volume, high, low, and change.

Market Sales table showing volume and value for NYSE, AMEX, and OTC.

NYSE Index table showing Composite, Industrials, and Finance indices.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing logo with 'Via The Associated Press' text.

AMEX Diary table listing various stocks and their prices.

NASDAQ Index table showing Composite, Industrials, and Finance indices.

AMEX Most Actives table listing top trading stocks on the AMEX.

Dow Jones Bond Averages table showing yields for various bond categories.

NYSE Diary table listing daily trading activity.

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y. table showing odd-lot trading statistics.

Dow Jones Averages table showing the Dow Jones Industrial Average and other averages.

Standard & Poor's Index table showing S&P 500 and other indices.

NASDAQ Diary table listing daily trading activity on NASDAQ.

AMEX Stock Index table showing AMEX index values.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) listing top trading stocks.

NYSE Posts Widespread Losses

United Press International NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange posted widespread losses Tuesday as rising interest rates spurred nervous investors to look in some of the huge profits produced by the bull market. But prices finished well above the day's lowest levels.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which fell 77.97 last week and 70.15 the week before, dropped 16.26 to 2,545.12. Earlier in the session, the Dow was down about 62 points. The blue-chip barometer has fallen 177 points since reaching a high of 2,724.42 on Aug. 25.

Declines swamped advances by a 13-2 ratio. Volume amounted to 242.88 million shares, up from 129.07 million Friday before the holiday weekend. But about one-sixth of that activity was due to trading in Pacific Gas & Electric, which starts trading ex-dividend Wednesday.

Broader market indexes fell. The New York Stock Exchange index lost 1.99 to 175.59. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index skidded 3.14 to 313.56. The price of an average share fell 47 cents.

Traders said that weak bond prices, futures-linked selling and the desire to cash in on paper profits amid persistent worries about higher interest rates and the dollar's stability contributed to the market's losses.

"We had a lot of sell programs from the moment the market opened," said Monte Gordon, research director at Dreyfus Corp. "The market is uncomfortable."

Mr. Gordon said that traders were worried that government figures on the U.S. merchandise trade deficit in July would push the dollar into another decline. The trade deficit report is due Friday.

Investors seem to be of two minds — both of them gloomy — about measures to support the U.S. currency. Some worry that the Federal Reserve Board's half-point increase of its discount rate Friday to 6 percent from 5.5 percent was not drastic enough to boost the dollar. Others fear that rising interest rates could harm the economy.

There is a fear that the Fed Chairman, Alan Greenspan, "won't defend the dollar and also that too strong an action could hurt the economy," Mr. Gordon said.

Pacific Gas & Electric was the most active NYSE-listed issue, down 4 to 19% on about 41.6 million shares. The stock, which yields about 9.7 percent, begins trading ex-dividend Wednesday.

AT&T followed, sliding 3/4 to 32 1/2. GAF was third and the session's biggest point-gainer with an advance of 1 1/2 to 65 1/2. The maker of specialty chemicals and building materials said it received a management-led buyout offer worth \$2.3 billion in cash and securities.

Newmont Mining rose 1/4 to 90 1/4. A group led by T. Boone Pickens began a cash tender offer for 28 million shares of Newmont at \$95 a share.

General Electric slid 3/4 to 59 1/4, IBM fell 3/4 to 157 1/4, USX fell 1/4 to 33 1/4, Philip Morris dropped 1/4 to 11 1/4 and American Express slid 1/4 to 35 1/4.

NYSE Most Actives table (continued) listing top trading stocks.

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Fidelity World Fund advertisement including notice of annual general meeting and fund details.

Government Securities Fund advertisement with details on dividends and share classes.

LVMH Moët Hennessy Louis Vuitton advertisement regarding shareholder approval of a merger.

Large vertical advertisement for NYSE (New York Stock Exchange) with 'The day's NYSE Closing' headline and detailed market information.

Handwritten Arabic text at the bottom left of the page.

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div. Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Change
12.00	11.00	Amgen	1.20 4.5 18	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	-0.10
12.00	11.00	Amgen	1.20 4.5 18	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	-0.10
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12.00	11.00	Amgen	1.20 4.5 18	12.00	11.00	11.50	11.50	-0.10

Floating-Rate Notes

Issuer/Mat.	Conv. Rate	Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10

Pounds Sterling

Issuer/Mat.	Conv. Rate	Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10

Deutsche Marks

Issuer/Mat.	Conv. Rate	Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10

Japanese Yen

Issuer/Mat.	Conv. Rate	Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10

E.C.U.

Issuer/Mat.	Conv. Rate	Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10

Asia Pacific Growth Fund

Issuer/Mat.	Conv. Rate	Yld. PE	52 High	Low	Open	Close	Change
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10
Amgen	1.20	4.5	18	12.00	11.00	11.50	-0.10

Brown Boveri Sets Terms
 BADEN, Switzerland — BBC Brown Boveri & Cie AG detailed Tuesday its planned capital increase, saying it would offer stockholders one new share or participation certificate for every five held, at attractive terms. The increase was announced on August 10 as part of the company's planned merger with Sweden's ASEA AB.

Weekly net asset value on 4-9-1987 U.S. \$2.11
 Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Holding & Pierson NV, Heinegatch 214, 1016 BS Amsterdam.

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GENERAL DYNAMICS
 Space Systems Division

Tuesday's NYSE Closing

Table listing NYSE closing prices for various stocks, including SWP, S, and other symbols.

Table listing international stock prices for various countries and companies, including UK, France, Germany, and others.

U.S. Futures

Table listing U.S. futures prices for commodities like Wheat, Corn, Soybeans, and Live Stock.

U.S. Bonds

Table listing U.S. Treasury bond yields and prices for various maturities.

Foreign Exchange

Table listing foreign exchange rates for major currencies like the British Pound, Japanese Yen, and Swiss Franc.

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 8th Sept. 1987

Large table listing international fund quotations, including various equity, bond, and specialty funds from different regions.

Currency Options

Table listing currency option prices for various international currencies.

Financial

Table listing financial data including US Treasury bills, government securities, and other financial instruments.

Stock Indexes

Table listing major stock market indexes such as the Dow Jones Industrial Average, S&P 500, and others.

Paris Commodities

Table listing commodity prices in Paris, including various agricultural and industrial goods.

London Commodities

Table listing commodity prices in London, including various agricultural and industrial goods.

Dividends

Table listing dividend payments for various companies.

DM Futures Options

Table listing DM futures options prices.

DM Futures

Table listing DM futures prices.

Shareholders

Article discussing shareholder issues, including the case of Back Générale de Belgique and the impact of share repurchases.

Large advertisement for 'Profit Fell' and 'Hill Sam For Try' featuring financial analysis and promotional text.

Disclaimer and contact information for the International Herald Tribune, including the address and phone number.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

BaE Profit Fell 11% in Half

By Warren Geiler
International Herald Tribune
LONDON — British Aerospace PLC said Tuesday that pretax profit in the first half fell 11 percent to £71 million (\$118 million) from £80 million a year earlier...

dollar to \$1.61 on June 30 from \$1.48 in January hurt the civil aircraft division's profitability. It reduced both the company's ability to sell planes at competitive prices and the return on existing fixed-price dollar contracts.

break-even result," said Robert Pringle, aerospace analyst with HoareGovett, the London brokers. "But as a result of adverse exchange-rate developments, the group envisages a significant loss on that Airbus participation and has decided to take a write-off now."

Sir Raymond said that he expected civil aircraft to report an operating loss for the full year — after an £8 million loss in 1986 — because of the dollar's decline.

Company executives said the company intends to cut costs in this division and to increase the level of dollar-priced components used in manufacturing BAe planes.

As a result of Tuesday's results, Mr. Pringle said he lowered his pretax profit projection for BAe to £155 million from £170 million. The company recorded pretax earnings of £182.2 million in 1986. The Hoare Govett analyst said he expects BAe's pretax profit to recover to £205 million in 1988.

New Chairman Seen at Bank Leu

ZURICH — Kurt Schiltknecht, former director of the Swiss National Bank, was announced Tuesday as the prospective new chairman at Bank Leu, a Swiss bank hit by the scandal involving British brewer Guinness PLC.

Mr. Schiltknecht is to replace Arthur Fueter, who announced his resignation in June following revelations in the Guinness case.

Mr. Fueter and other Leu officials maintained the bank's involvement with the Guinness case was proper. The bank bought about £115 million (\$187 million) Guinness shares during the company's successful bid for Distillers Co. last year.

Hill Samuel Fires 2 Directors For Trying to Sell a Division

LONDON — Hill Samuel Group PLC, the British merchant bank, said Tuesday it had dismissed two senior executives for holding unauthorized negotiations for the sale of a key part of its operations.

The two men, Trevor Swets and Christopher Roshier, both directors of the merchant bank, were the top two executives in Hill Samuel's 130-member corporate finance department and were well-known as takeover specialists.

They were fired for "conducting unauthorized discussions with a third party over the future of their department," Hill Samuel said. After the announcement, Hill Samuel's share price fell 20 pence to 662 pence (\$11.01) a share.

The dismissal of two senior officials is the second setback in recent weeks for Hill Samuel, and the two events are clearly linked.

On Aug. 19, after five weeks of discussions, Hill Samuel admitted that a previously announced and much-touted plan to merge with Union Bank of Switzerland had been rejected by the Swiss bank.

The decision left the staff of the British merchant bank demoralized.

The corporate finance department was one of the Hill Samuel operations that most interested UBS. The unit advised on 39 takeovers valued at \$6.8 billion in 1986. The men apparently were negotiating the sale of much of the unit to an outside firm. According to a Hill Samuel director, the deal would have included compensation for the merchant bank and would not have been a mere walkout by corporate finance specialists.

Daihatsu Seeks Niche In Crowded U.S. Market Carmaker Cites Strategic Necessity

By John Hohusha
New York Times Service

LOS ALAMITOS, California — "What is a Daihatsu Charade?" said C.R. Brown, repeating a question put to him. "We say it is the name of your next new car."

Maybe Daihatsu Motor Co. Ltd. is the ninth and last of the Japanese automobile companies seeking a piece of the U.S. market. But its lone initial model, the Charade, is a four-seat subcompact with an odd name and an undefined image in a market filled with small cars bearing the names of established companies.

And more cars are arriving steadily from countries without the currency problems of Japan, whose strong yen, compared with the dollar, has made its products more expensive in the United States.

In addition, the company has been granted a minuscule 1987 export quota of only 11,498 cars by the Japanese government, which has voluntarily limited car shipments to the United States. Daihatsu has no assurance that its allocation will be increased in the future.

Mr. Brown, executive vice president and chief operating officer of Daihatsu America Inc., says that the move into the United States is a strategic necessity. Daihatsu officials believe their company must operate in all of the major automotive markets as a hedge against a sharp downturn in any single region, he said.

Mr. Brown believes the Charade can fill a niche in the U.S. small-car field. With new products to come in future years, including a small four-wheel-drive vehicle similar to the popular Suzuki Samurai, Daihatsu plans to build a nationwide network of 750 dealers.

So far, it has had no trouble finding dealers willing to sell its cars and expects to have 130 signed up by Dec. 1, when the Charade will go on sale in nine Western and Southwestern states.

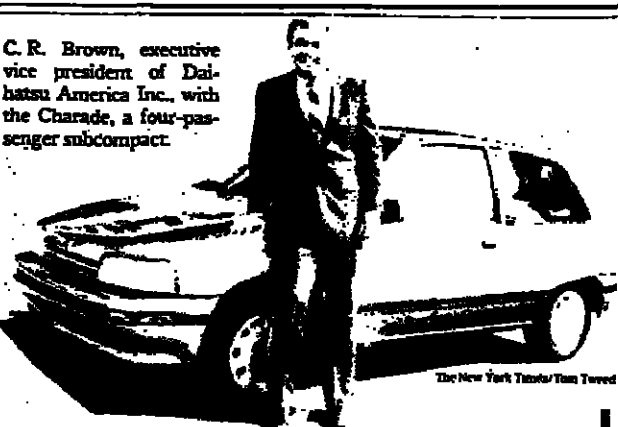
Despite the Charade's small size — 12 feet (3.6 meters) long, about the same as the Chevrolet Sprint made by the Suzuki Motor Corp. — and three-cylinder engine, it will not be positioned against such very low-priced models as the Yugo from Yugoslavia and the Hyundai Excel from Korea.

Instead, it will be introduced as a "high-line, entry-level car" with three equipment and trim levels in the \$6,000-to-\$10,000 price range. It will get more than 40 miles per gallon (16.8 kilometers per liter) in combined city and highway driving, Daihatsu officials predict.

The car is sold around the world under the Charade name — an intentional play on the English word. "The idea is that even though it is a small car, it doesn't feel small when you are inside it," said Joshua Ryan, a Daihatsu America official. "It's a charade of a roomy, spacious car."

Mr. Brown added: "It's a car where you can move down in size from a larger, more expensive car without sacrificing your pride of ownership and creature comforts. We think that is an open niche. We don't think anyone else is there now."

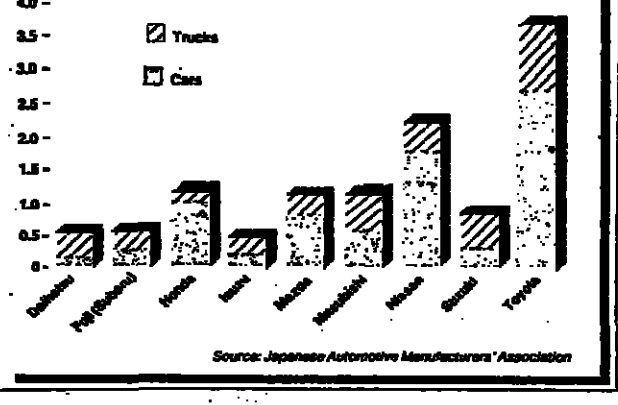
If the Charade and subsequent models are well received in the West and Southwest, regions that traditionally have been most hospitable to new imported models, Daihatsu plans to expand around the country in a counterclockwise direction, adding the Gulf States, then the mid-Atlantic region, the Northeastern states, the Middle West and finally the Northwest.



C.R. Brown, executive vice president of Daihatsu America Inc., with the Charade, a four-passenger subcompact.

Production of Japan's Car Makers

Daihatsu, which makes three times as many trucks as cars, is the last of the nine car manufacturers to enter the American market. Shown: 1986 output in millions of units.



Daihatsu is already selling some vehicles in the United States, though it has a low profile. It markets under its own name the Hijet, a small utility vehicle used in industrial and agricultural applications, and it supplies a small van sold here by Toyota. Toyota owns 14.8 percent of Daihatsu and lists the smaller company among its affiliates. Hyundai of Korea has proved that it is still possible for a newcomer to make it in America: its Excel, which was introduced last year, is one of the best-selling cars in the country. But with the General Motors Corp. and the Ford Motor Co. also bringing in similar small cars from South Korea and Mexico, some question whether Daihatsu will be able to establish a distinct image and repeat the success of Hyundai. "That's becoming an incredibly tight market," said Thomas O'Grady of Integrated Automotive Resources, a market research company. "The Japanese typically try to establish themselves in a market and worry about profits later, but Daihatsu is going to have a tough time getting their foot in the door." Officials of GM's Chevrolet division recently estimated that there are more than 400 automotive nameplates (such as Chevrolet Camaro) on sale in the United States and predicted that a shakeout is coming.

Pickens Begins Offer For Newmont

DALLAS — Ivanhoe Partners, a group led by T. Boone Pickens, began Tuesday a \$95-a-share cash tender offer for Newmont Mining Corp., strengthening its own earlier \$5.68 billion bid for the New York gold, coal and energy company.

Ivanhoe already has a 9.95 percent stake in Newmont. The tender offer is for 28 million common shares at \$95 a share or about \$2.66 billion. If all the stocks are tendered, the Pickens group would own 34.6 million shares of Newmont, out of the 66 million outstanding.

Newmont's stock Tuesday closed up \$3.75 at \$90.25 on the New York Stock Exchange.

The tender offer is set to expire at midnight Oct. 5 unless extended. An Ivanhoe statement said the partners had committed \$600 million in cash to the offer.

Analysts said the tender offer was an attempt by the Pickens group to preempt a counterproposal by Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, which owns 26.2 percent of Newmont. The tender offer also was seen as a ploy to reduce the adverse impact arising from a rejection of the buyout offer.

Consolidated could make the acquisition more difficult and costly for Mr. Pickens by raising its stake in Newmont. However, the London company thus far has made no such move.

Newmont has several options to frustrate Pickens, analysts say. The company could start buying into Mr. Pickens's Mesa Limited Partnership as a counterthreat.

Or it could distribute the gold shares to its shareholders as dividends, thereby stripping the company of its gold assets. This would also cause Newmont's stocks to plunge and cut into Mr. Pickens's profits.

SCHOOLS: Weak Dollar Means Troubled Times at American Academies in Europe

(Continued from Page 1)

Brussels, enrollment has fallen from 1,160 students two years ago to 900 this year.

At the American School in London, student enrollment has dropped in the past two years from more than 1,400 to less than 1,200.

A spokesman for the International School of Geneva said that the percentage of American students enrolled in the school had declined from almost 30 percent in 1980 to about 16 percent this year. The American schools have high operating costs. In Paris, the average teacher's salary is 180,000 francs (\$30,000). Most of the schools receive little or no U.S. government funding and generally pay high taxes in their host countries.

The Paris school pays the equivalent of 54 percent of its employees' salaries to the government to cover benefits and other charges. Last year that figure approached 20 million francs, more than one-third of the school's total budget. The schools' dependence on the strength of American business

abroad is, naturally, heavy as a result.

Mr. Moriarty, echoing the estimates of administrators of other American schools in Europe, said that Americans now account for only about half of enrollment at the Paris school, compared with 70 to 80 percent seven years ago.

The schools' annual budgets have suffered. Expenditures at the Paris school have dwindled consistently over the past three years. Its 1987-88 budget is projected at around 41 million francs, nearly 6 million francs less than the previous year.

But for administrators, understanding the roots of the problem and coping with it are two different things.

"It is easy enough to see what is happening," said Bill Harris, headmaster of the American School in London. "But we can only make adjustments after the fact. Making specific budgetary plans for the future is practically out of the question."

Mr. Harris said that the London

school was particularly hard hit last year when oil prices tumbled and many of the families of oil company executives returned to the United States.

"Students whose parents were Exxon or Mobil were here one year and then gone," Mr. Harris said. "Obviously that created a significant and sudden change in our finances."

Mr. Moriarty said that enrollment at the Paris school also has suffered from a lingering fear of terrorism in Europe and from "the simple demographic fact" that there are fewer school-aged children than there were five years ago.

"I think there is still the incorrect perception that Europe is a dangerous place to live, that terrorism is happening in the streets every day," he said. "I suppose that makes some business people that much less inclined to accept an overseas position."

The schools have adopted austerity measures over the past two years to cope with the fall in revenue. They have scrapped plans for expansion and renovation, reduced

spending on extracurricular activities, asked parents to foot more of the bills, and in some cases, reduced staff through layoffs or attrition.

At the Brussels school, 21 of the school's 106 teachers were "let go" in the past year because of the decline in enrollment and revenue. The staff reductions will not only increase the ratio of students to teachers, but may limit the curriculum.

Despite such measures, school administrators see a tough year ahead. Tuition at the Paris school, for example, which currently ranges from 49,000 and 59,000 francs per year depending on the level of the student, is not being raised for the first time in years.

The reason? Competition. Other schools in or near Paris, including Marymount, a parochial grade school, and the Lycée Saint-Germain, offer similar curricula at comparable costs.

"As much as we could have used the money, this year particularly, we found that we could not continue to raise tuition each year," Mr.

Schaible said. "It was becoming more and more clear that the American School is not the only game in town."

Yet some school administrators in Paris and London say that the worst of their difficulties may be almost over. They cite political change as a factor in their favor.

In London, for example, school officials say that the deregulation of the stock market last year has begun attracting smaller, more diverse American businesses, helping to fill the vacuum left by the exodus of oil executives.

In France, where the government of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac has lowered taxes on businesses and created "corporate tax-free" zones, some school officials are hoping that international business will increase and help replenish the Paris school's resources.

"The legislation in France is again moving in the right direction," Mr. Blackwood said. "I think we will begin to see more American and other foreign executives in France which, needless to say, can only help us."

Caesars Offers to Buy Back Up to \$400 Million in Stock

By William Glaberson
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — In a new twist to one of the year's longest-running takeover battles, Caesars World Inc. began a tender offer for nearly a-third of its shares Tuesday that could cost it up to \$400 million.

The U.S. casino and resort operator said that shareholder bids would set the price that the company pays for 31 percent of its shares. The company's management has struggled earlier this year to avert an acquisition by the New York investor Martin T. Sosnoff, whose 12 percent stake in Caesars makes him the largest stockholder.

The company said it would buy the stock for \$29.50 to \$34 a share. Caesars World shares closed Tuesday at \$29.50, up 25 cents, on the New York Stock Exchange.

The company also said it was abandoning a recapitalization effort that it advanced in April while

fighting to defeat a sweetened \$35-a-share offer by Mr. Sosnoff. Last month, the New Jersey Casino Control Commission rejected the recapitalization, saying it was an "imprudent, risky strategy."

Caesars said Monday it would pay a single price for each of the 11 million shares it is prepared to buy. The price will be set by a computation based on the number of shares tendered and the prices specified by the shareholders. It said it would finance the repurchase with a new debt offering and other borrowing.

Mr. Sosnoff said last week he had contacted Caesars and expressed interest in renewing his bid, which was withdrawn in June. He said Caesars had not responded.

BTR to Acquire Stewart-Warner

LONDON — BTR PLC, a British industrial holding company, said Tuesday it had agreed to acquire Stewart-Warner Corp., a U.S.-based manufacturing conglomerate, for about \$220 million. John C. Cahill, managing director of BTR, said the agreement was the result of a friendly approach to Warner's board.

BTR's takeover would add some \$300 million in sales to its U.S. operations, which are expected to generate revenues of \$1.2 billion in 1987, Mr. Cahill said.

Advertisement for Blackie's House of Beef, featuring a logo and text: "When in Washington, DC, meet me at Blackie's House of Beef. Made in the Washington Metro. OUR 4th YEAR."

Advertisement for International Business Opportunities, offering a free sample copy and report. Text includes: "How you can turn exchange rates movements into profits..."

Advertisement for Toronto Ontario Canada Stock Brokerage Firm, offering services for sale or partnership. Text includes: "Profitable well established securities dealer (approved in the Province of Ontario) specializing in Junior Resource Underwritings. Excellent return on investment. For full details write to: Box D195, Herald Tribune, 92521 Neully Cedex, France."

Memorial advertisement for Andrew K. Marckwald, Former Director and President of Discount Corporation of New York, dated August 31, 1987.

Large advertisement for MasterCard, featuring the slogan "Your Key to London" and logos for Access and MasterCard.

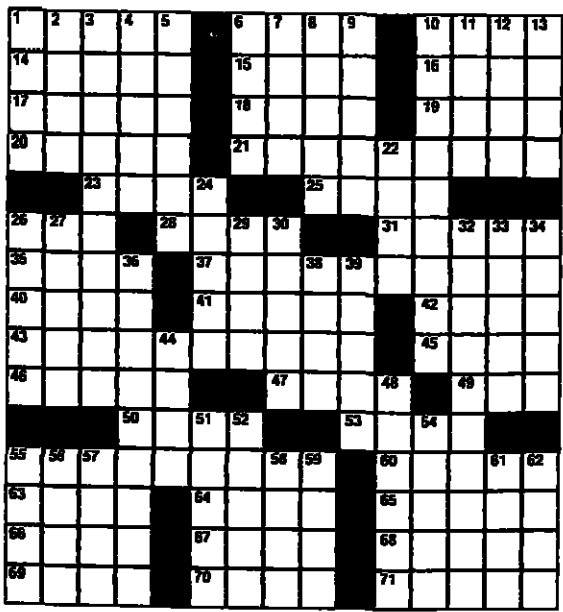
CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Lower Despite Intervention

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar edged lower in New York on Tuesday compared with Friday's levels...

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, 1987, 1986, 1985, 1984, 1983, 1982, 1981, 1980, 1979, 1978, 1977, 1976, 1975, 1974, 1973, 1972, 1971, 1970, 1969, 1968, 1967, 1966, 1965, 1964, 1963, 1962, 1961, 1960, 1959, 1958, 1957, 1956, 1955, 1954, 1953, 1952, 1951, 1950, 1949, 1948, 1947, 1946, 1945, 1944, 1943, 1942, 1941, 1940, 1939, 1938, 1937, 1936, 1935, 1934, 1933, 1932, 1931, 1930, 1929, 1928, 1927, 1926, 1925, 1924, 1923, 1922, 1921, 1920, 1919, 1918, 1917, 1916, 1915, 1914, 1913, 1912, 1911, 1910, 1909, 1908, 1907, 1906, 1905, 1904, 1903, 1902, 1901, 1900, 1899, 1898, 1897, 1896, 1895, 1894, 1893, 1892, 1891, 1890, 1889, 1888, 1887, 1886, 1885, 1884, 1883, 1882, 1881, 1880, 1879, 1878, 1877, 1876, 1875, 1874, 1873, 1872, 1871, 1870, 1869, 1868, 1867, 1866, 1865, 1864, 1863, 1862, 1861, 1860, 1859, 1858, 1857, 1856, 1855, 1854, 1853, 1852, 1851, 1850, 1849, 1848, 1847, 1846, 1845, 1844, 1843, 1842, 1841, 1840, 1839, 1838, 1837, 1836, 1835, 1834, 1833, 1832, 1831, 1830, 1829, 1828, 1827, 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ACROSS

1 Clenched hands
6 Maxims
10 Carrel
14 Spiritless, old style
15 Scramble
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18 Site of a great tomb
19 Comfort
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21 Service man
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42 Jewish month
43 River or city in S.D.
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47 "C'mo—used"

DOWN

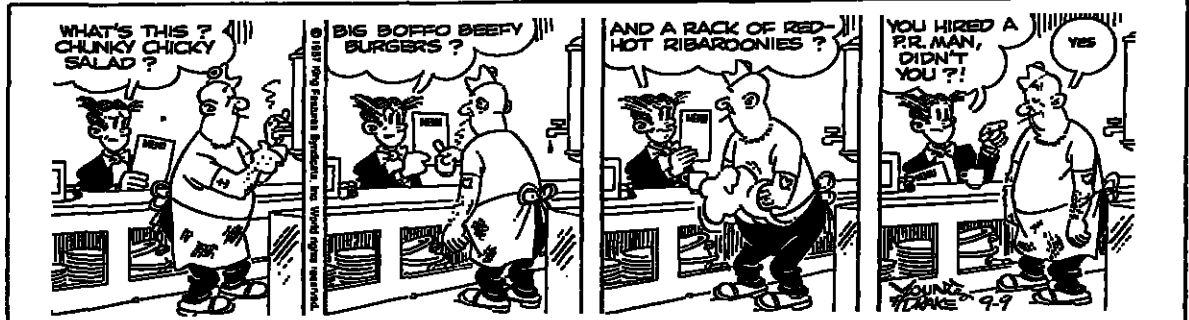
1 Bus token, e.g.
2 Mosque V.I.P.
3 Men willing for
4 Zoroastrian
5 Fiber for cordage
6 Atlantic food
7 Unicellular plant
8 Type of off
9 Dundie
10 Chief Joseph, for one
11 Carson's predecessor
12 Common crossword
13 Munch
14 Dhu's family
15 Causing dread
16 "Suspicion," 1943 film
17 Stendhal hero
18 Academic inst.
19 Jack's links rival
20 One behind the other
21 Former labor leader
22 Rarity for a Gold Glove player
23 Battleaxes
24 N.M. resort
25 Matchmaker in "Fiddler"
26 Danube tributary
27 Zoroastrian Bible
28 Fiber for cordage
29 Evil spirit
30 Singer Jones
31 Pac Ten member
32 Popular 30's
33 Fibrous
34 In addition
35 Branches
36 Canter's cousin
37 Image
38 Nutcracker's suite

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PEANUTS



BLONDIE



BETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



WIZARD OF ID



REX MORGAN



GARFIELD



DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FOVER
VERAG
FARFAY
ATTORE

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Yesterday's Jumbles: FABLE PARTY THEORY LOCALE
Answer: What the dancer got when he ate too much—A "BALLET-ACHE"

WEATHER

EUROPE	HIGH	LOW	ASIA	HIGH	LOW
Algeria	21	14	Bangkok	29	24
Amsterdam	14	12	Beijing	17	13
Athens	22	16	Hong Kong	28	24
Berlin	15	11	New Delhi	33	28
Bombay	28	24	Shanghai	27	23
Buenos Aires	17	13	Singapore	31	27
Calcutta	29	25	Taipei	29	25
Cardiff	14	11	Tokyo	29	25
Cairo	25	21			
Chennai	29	25			
Columbo	27	23			
Dhaka	31	27			
Hankow	27	23			
Hong Kong	28	24			
Kobe	29	25			
London	14	11			
Los Angeles	27	23			
Manila	29	25			
Medan	27	23			
Osaka	29	25			
Perth	27	23			
Port of Spain	27	23			
Port Moresby	27	23			
San Francisco	17	13			
Singapore	31	27			
Sydney	27	23			
Taipei	29	25			
Tokyo	29	25			

World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Sept. 8.

Amsterdam	London	Stockholm	Sydney
ABN Holding 48.20	AA Corp 27.00	Alfa Romeo 22.00	Alcoa 4.40
Alcan 48.20	Allied Lysine 27.00	Alm Invest 22.00	Aluminum 10.00
Alkerm 48.20	Alltel 27.00	Alm Invest 22.00	Amgen 4.40
Alkerm 48.20	Alltel 27.00	Alm Invest 22.00	Amgen 4.40

To Our Readers

Sao Paulo stock market prices were not available Monday because of problems at the source.

Bank of Tokyo 1600
Bridgestone 1180
Casio 1200
Daewoo 1200
Fujitsu 1200
Hitachi 1200
Kodak 1200
Mitsubishi 1200
Nissan 1200
Panasonic 1200
Sanyo 1200
Sharp 1200
Sony 1200
Toshiba 1200
Yamaha 1200

BOOKS

WHATEVER HAPPENED TO GLOOMY GUS OF THE CHICAGO BEARS?

By Robert Coover. 154 pages. \$16.95. Linden Press-Simon & Schuster, 1230 Avenue of the Americas, New York, N. Y. 10020. Reviewed by Michiko Kakutani

IN HIS huge, controversial novel "The Public Burning," published in 1977, Robert Coover introduced a fictional character named Richard Nixon—a pathetic, but oddly sympathetic, figure, by turns sentimental and malicious, self-righteous and paranoid.

Coover's latest novel, "Whatever Happened to Gloomy Gus of the Chicago Bears?" is set in the 1930s, rather than the '50s, but it stands as a book end of sorts to "The Public Burning," and it features a hero who's a twin brother to the Nixon of that earlier novel. Like Nixon, Gloomy Gus is nicknamed "Iron Butt." Like Nixon, he's an odd combination of awkwardness and ambition, a true believer in the all-American precepts of hard work and perseverance.

More than anything, Gus wants to succeed at playing football and seducing women, but he finds himself incapable of making progress without hours and hours of drill. Just as Nixon had to practice smiling, so must Gus practice all the appropriate moves. He learns how to tackle and block, sweat vehemently, break out of a huddle, cradle a ball, throw it and catch it and inflate it, how to squeeze hands, cross them, gaze deeply, joke casually, wink, blow loose wisps of hair back, ask for a phone number, stand tall, and even frock a bit.

For a while, all this practice pays off: For one season Gus is "the greatest halfback in football" and a world-class gigolo, with dozens of women on his back. Unfortunately, Gus is less a human being than a well-oiled machine; and when "the intricate mechanism comes unglued"—instead of a machine, all that's left is a bag of busted-up junk. Gus humiliates himself on the football field, has a madhouse in time, he's partially rehabilitated and he stumbles, now or less by accident, into a group of union organizers. In the end, he becomes the 11th fatality in a confrontation with the police at a labor demonstration.

Despite this novel's obvious corollaries to

THE PUBLIC BURNING

"The Public Burning," the reader finishes "Gloomy Gus" struck by the differences between the two books. Whereas "The Public Burning" was windy, inflated and wildly ambitious, "Gloomy Gus" is a small, modest novel, meticulously constructed. Where "The Public Burning" attempted to cram the whole sprawl of American history into its mythic narrative, "Gloomy Gus" focuses on Gus, and the small, noisy world of union organizers. The biggest difference, however, lies in the book's tone. Where "The Public Burning" was suffused with anger and violence, "Gloomy Gus" has a softer, even melancholy mood.

Michiko Kakutani is on the staff of The New York Times.

BEST SELLERS

The New York Times

This list is based on copies of books sold throughout the United States. Weeks on list are not necessarily consecutive.

Rank	Title	Author	Weeks on List
1	PRESUMED INNOCENT	By Scott Turow	21
2	PATRIOT GAMES	By Tom Clancy	1
3	MISERY	By Stephen King	1
4	WEEP NO MORE, MY LADY	By Mary Higgins Clark	1
5	SARUM	By Edward Rutherfurd	1
6	LEGACY	By James A. Michener	1
7	THE FIVE BELLS AND BLADEBONE	By Douglas Adams	1
8	THE FIVE BELLS AND BLADEBONE	By Douglas Adams	1
9	WINDMILLS OF THE GODS	By Sidney Sheldon	1
10	THE PRINCE OF TIDES	By Pat Conroy	1
11	FINE THINGS	By Danielle Steel	1
12	THE HAUNTED MESA	By Louis L'Amour	1
13	MORE DIES OF HEARTBREAK	By Saul Bellow	1
14	EMPIRE	By Gore Vidal	1
15	NONFICTION		
1	SPYCATCHER	By Peter Wright	1
2	THE CLOSING OF THE AMERICAN MIND	By Allan Bloom	1
3	THE GREAT DEPRESSION 1929	By Charles Johnson	1
4	LOVE, MEDICINE & MIRACLES	By Bernice S. Segal	1
5	CULTURAL LITERACY	By E.D. Hirsch Jr.	1
6	CALL ME ANNA	By Patty Duke and Kenneth Tynan	1
7	A DAY GENTLY LIFE OF AMERICA	By Collins Publishers	1
8	COMMUNION	By Whitney Stieber	1
9	DIFFERENT DRUM	By M. Scott Peck	1
10	WITNESS TO A CENTURY	By George Selig	1
11	THE END OF THE ROAD	By Alan Watts	1
12	HAMMER	By Armand Hammer with Neil House	1
13	THE SPY WHO RAN AWAY	By Allan Coates	1
14	INTIMATE PARTNERS	By Maggie Kesler	1
15	AND A VOICE TO SING WITH	By Joan Baez	1

Solution to Previous Puzzle

R	O	A	D	S	C	A	M	B	L	U	N	T			
O	G	L	E	T	A	P	A	A	I	R	E	D			
O	R	E	S	O	M	E	R	S	O	D	A	S			
K	E	E	P	O	N	E	S	C	H	I	N	U	P		
O	L	E	O	U	N	E									
L	A	S	T	E	D	C	R	U	E	L	L	E	R		
A	N	T	I	B	O	O	S	T	A	R	E	S			
S	T	I	C	K	T	O	O	N	E	S	G	U	N	S	
E	A	R	L	O	L	L	S	A	D	I	T				
R	E	S	P	O	N	S	E	P	A	R	S	E	S		
O	N	T	P	E	A	C									
H	O	L	D	O	N	E	S	G	R	O	U	N	D		
T	O	R	I	E	T	A	T	I	S	E	R				
A	B	A	C	K	S	T	L	O	L	E	D	A			
D	O	N	E	E	S	U	M	P	E	R	S	T			

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

COMMUNICATIONS are not usually a problem for tournament organizers, but the unusual Split Regional, played recently in two cities, Parsippany, New Jersey, and Albany, New York is an exception. Some of the players also had communications problems. On the diagrammed deal from the men's teams, North-South chose to play three-north rather than four hearts, an acceptable decision when there is no weak side suit. The opening club lead was ducked in the dummy, and East took the king and returned a diamond.

When dummy won with the king and a heart was led to the king, West had a good chance to gain if South held K-Q-10 instead of K-Q-9.

Baseball

Baseball Line Scores

Team	Score	Inning
ALBANY	1-0	9
ALBANY	1-0	9
ALBANY	1-0	9

Italy's GDP Up Annual 2.2% But Growth Is Slacking

ROME — Italy said Tuesday that its gross domestic product rose 2.2 percent in the second quarter from the comparable 1986 period, confirming that the Italian economy remains one of the fastest-growing in a generally sluggish Europe.

However, the rise, adjusted for seasonal factors and calculated using 1980 prices, was below the year-on-year increase in the first quarter of 2.8 percent, according to the figures released by the national statistics institute ISTAT.

Many economists expect Italy's gross domestic product, a nation's output of goods and services excluding foreign earnings, to reach 3 percent this year, after 2.7 percent last year. Britain, where second-quarter GDP was 4 percent, is the only other major European country likely to show greater growth.

However, Italy's growth is expected to slow in 1988. The government, concerned about a large budget deficit, is raising taxes and cutting spending. It also would raise its bank discount rate as well as taxes on consumer goods and gasoline, all moves likely to dampen growth.

The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has forecast Italian growth of 2.5 percent next year. For Europe as a whole, though, the 24-member organization is expecting only 2 percent growth this year and next.

On a quarter-to-quarter basis, Italian GDP rose 1.4 percent in the second quarter after increasing by a revised 0.1 percent in the January-March period from the fourth quarter of 1986. The first-quarter increase was originally reported as a 0.4 percent decline.

Simon School Professors Criticize Fuji Expulsion

BOSTON — Professors at the University of Rochester's business school have written a letter condemning administrators for revoking the admission of a Japanese photo company executive after Eastman Kodak Co. complained.

Mr. Jensen said the decision to rescind the admission of Tsuneo Sakai of the Fuji Photo Film Co., a Kodak rival, "casts a pall on the university as a whole."

Michael Jensen, a business professor at both Rochester and Harvard University, said 30 of the 40 faculty members at Rochester's William E. Simon School of Business agreed to sign the letter, addressed to trustees of the university, which is in Rochester, New York.

Mr. Jensen said the decision to rescind the admission of Tsuneo Sakai of the Fuji Photo Film Co., a Kodak rival, "casts a pall on the university as a whole."

Markets Closed

Canadian stock markets were closed Monday for a holiday.

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